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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book is the ninth to examine trends in the well-being of Kentucky children, focusing on the transition period of adolescence, based on the view that lessons learned and foundations laid in early adolescence directly impact the transition to adulthood. This statistical portrait is based on trends in indicators of well-being in five areas: (1) demographics, including adolescent death rate; (2) health and safety, including prenatal care, low birth weight, infant mortality, child deaths, child abuse, and child neglect; (3) adolescence, including teen birth rate, juvenile court referrals, and out-of-home placements; (4) education, including grade repetition, dropouts, and successful transitions; and (5) poverty, including food stamp and Medicaid recipients. The introduction discusses the challenges involved in early adolescence; asserts the importance of investing during those years to increase chances for later success; summarizes findings on the indicators for adolescents and for children, and for males and females; and presents recommendations for action. The bulk of the report presents state and county profiles for population trends, adolescent demographics, juvenile justice, teen births, post-high school transition, child well-being trends, and assistance programs. Findings indicate that the teen birth rate has been steadily declining since 1994, although repeat teen births and smoking during pregnancy are still problematic. Males and females committed different types of juvenile offenses, and African American youth were overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. About half of high school graduates are attending college 6 months after graduation. The report concludes with information on definitions and data sources. (KB)

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ED 440 767

1999

County Data Book

Transition Years Count: An Adolescent Profile

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Erratum 1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book

First trimester prenatal care, percent change in rate

Kentucky better by 10%.
Adair better by 4%.
Allen better by 3%.
Anderson better by 7%.
Ballard better by 7%.
Barren better by 2%.
Bath better by 19%.
Bell better by 9%.
Boone better by 15%.
Bourbon better by 7%.
Boyd better by 22%.
Boyle better by 4%.
Bracken better by 15%.
Breathitt better by 14%.
Breckinridge better by 9%.
Bullitt better by 7%.
Butler better by 1%.
Caldwell better by 10%.
Calloway better by 13%.
Campbell better by 6%.
Carlisle better by 9%.
Carroll better by 11%.
Carter better by 33%.
Casey worse by 8%.
Christian better by 20%.
Clark better by 13%.
Clay better by 15%.
Clinton better by 10%.
Crittenden worse by 5%.
Cumberland better by 6%.
Daviess better by 17%.
Edmonson better by 11%.
Elliott better by 35%.
Estill better by 22%.
Fayette better by 15%.
Fleming better by 14%.
Floyd better by 6%.
Franklin better by 9%.
Fulton better by 35%.
Gallatin better by 6%.
Garrard better by 3%.
Grant better by 12%.
Graves better by 15%.
Grayson better by 12%.
Green better by 10%.
Greenup better by 20%.
Hancock better by 17%.
Hardin better by 14%.
Harlan better by 10%.
Harrison better by 1%.
Hart worse by 1%.
Henderson better by 22%.
Henry better by 24%.
Hickman better by 19%.
Hopkins better by 9%.
Jackson better by 14%.
Jefferson better by 6%.
Jessamine better by 11%.
Johnson better by 19%.
Kenton better by 13%.
Knott better by 2%.
Knox better by 16%.
Larue better by 9%.
Laurel better by 5%.
Lawrence better by 10%.
Lee better by 23%.
Leslie better by 15%.
Letcher better by 3%.
Lewis better by 13%.
Lincoln better by 6%.
Livingston better by 5%.
Logan better by 11%.
Lyon better by 9%.
McCracken better by 2%.
McCreary better by 18%.
McLean better by 13%.
Madison better by 6%.
Magoffin better by 14%.
Marion better by 5%.
Marshall better by 12%.
Martin better by 14%.
Mason better by 12%.
Meade better by 10%.
Menifee better by 1%.
Mercer does not change.
Metcalfe better by 1%.
Monroe better by 11%.
Montgomery better by 17%.
Morgan better by 26%.
Muhlenberg better by 8%.
Nelson does not change.
Nicholas better by 10%.
Ohio better by 13%.
Oldham better by 3%.
Owen better by 8%.
Owsley better by 13%.
Pendleton better by 4%.
Perry better by 5%.
Pike better by 12%.
Powell better by 20%.
Pulaski better by 6%.
Robertson better by 13%.
Rockcastle better by 8%.
Rowan better by 11%.
Russell better by 14%.
Scott worse by 1%.
Shelby better by 11%.
Simpson better by 9%.
Spencer better by 9%.
Taylor better by 2%.
Todd better by 13%.
Trigg better by 12%.
Trimble better by 24%.
Union better by 19%.
Warren better by 5%.
Washington better by 4%.
Wayne better by 9%.
Webster better by 15%.
Whitley better by 14%.
Wolfe better by 17%.
Woodford better by 6%.

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

1999 KIDS COUNT
County Data Book

Prepared by
Kentucky KIDS COUNT Consortium

Text by
Kentucky Youth Advocates

Data Analysis by
Kentucky Population Research
Urban Studies Institute
University of Louisville

Funded by
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Baltimore, Maryland

December 1999

Foreword

This year's Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book focuses on crucial transition times in the lives of our children. Who among us cannot remember the angst of early adolescence, the longing to fit in, to define oneself, to hope, and despair?

What we know now that we may not have known then is that we were transitioning from childhood to early adulthood within the context of immense physical and social change. We were not only experiencing physical development caused by hormonal surges, but we were experiencing the myriad effects that this physical development had on every facet of our lives. Not only did we have to figure out what these changes meant to us, but we were also beginning to recognize that our friends, family, teachers, and neighbors were viewing us differently as well. Who were we? We were not little kids anymore. But, we were not adults either. Expectations. What did we expect from ourselves and what did others expect from us?

Lessons learned and foundations laid in early adolescence directly impact a young person's transition to adulthood. For this reason, this year's Data Book also includes data on older teens and education data on the successful transition of high school graduates to adult life. The data book also provides adolescent demographics, teen birth trends, and juvenile court referral data.

There is growing concern at the state and federal levels to meet the youth development needs of young adolescents (ages 10–14). Only when policies are adopted that positively impact *this group* can we begin to see improvement in the lives of young adults and their children.

We hope that the data presented here will inspire child advocates in Kentucky to address the needs of young people in transition through development of after-school and mentoring programs, truancy and dropout prevention, academic assistance efforts, home and school safety measures, and career development initiatives.

Sincerely,

Debra Miller Executive Director Kentucky Youth Advocates	Valerie Salley KIDS COUNT Coordinator

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Acknowledgements

The 1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Data Book is the ninth annual profile of the well-being of Kentucky's children. This report is the result of the combined efforts of the Kentucky KIDS COUNT Consortium, whose members are Ronald Crouch, Dr. Lorraine Garkovich, Dr. Gary Hansen, Debra Miller, Dr. Betty Olinger, Michael Price, Valerie J. Salley, Dr. Stephan Wilson, and Dr. Julie Zimmerman. Special thanks go to Michael Price and Martye Scobbe, from the University of Louisville's Urban Studies Institute, for final selection of data elements and the design of the data page layout. David Sharpe also provided input on data page layout and was the graphic designer for the report.

Funding for this data book and other activities of the Kentucky KIDS COUNT Consortium is provided through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation in Baltimore, Maryland. Since 1989, the Casey Foundation has supported a nationwide effort to publicize the needs of children, influence budget and program decisions at all levels of public funding, and track trends in child well-being. The Kentucky KIDS COUNT Consortium owes a special thanks to national KIDS COUNT project staff, Bill O'Hare and Jennifer Baratz Gross, for their continued support and technical assistance and to Brett Brown at Child Trends.

We are also deeply grateful to the staff of the following Kentucky agencies that provided information for this report:

- Cabinet for Families and Children, Department of Community Based Services
- Cabinet for Health Services, Vital Statistics Branch
- Department of Education, Division of Extended Learning
- Administrative Office of the Courts
- Justice Cabinet, Department of Juvenile Justice
- Department of Social Insurance
- Department of Medicaid

The constant support and good humor of Donna Mellick and Carolyn Kraft, of the Louisville Kentucky Youth Advocates office, were invaluable to the project. And finally, Meg Berendsen, as a student intern on the project, has contributed much appreciated time, creativity, and research to this year's KIDS COUNT report.

Visit our web site at www.kyyouth.org

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No single influence can be responsible for the successful transition from adolescence to adulthood.

Families, the schools, the health sector, community organizations, and the media must work singly and in concert to launch all young people on a successful life course.

Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development (1995)[1]

Child Well-Being Indicators

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of children, ages 0–4
Number of children, ages 5–17
Number of adolescents, ages 10–14
Number of adolescents, ages 15–19
Number of adolescents, by race
Adolescent death rate, ages 10–14
Adolescent death rate, ages 15–19
Total adolescent deaths, by injury, 10–14
Total adolescent deaths, by injury, 15–19
Number of persons, ages 18–19
Number of persons, ages 20–64
Number of persons, ages 65 and older
Total number of persons, by race
Total births
Total county population

HEALTH AND SAFETY

First trimester prenatal care
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds
Infant mortality rates
Child deaths, ages 1–14
Physical abuse rates
Sexual abuse rates
Neglect/dependency rates

ADOLESCENCE

Average annual births to teens, ages 15–19
Teen birth rates
Average annual births to younger teens, ages 15–17
Younger teen birth rates
Teen births as a percent of all births
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens
Percent of teen births that are repeat births
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy
Number of juvenile court referrals
Status offense and delinquency referrals, ages 12 and under
Status offense and delinquency referrals, ages 13–14
Status offense and delinquency referrals, ages 15
Status offense and delinquency referrals, ages 16
Status offense and delinquency referrals, ages 17 and over
Status offense and delinquency referrals, by gender
Status offense and delinquency referrals, by race
Out-of-home placements, ages 14 and under
Out-of-home placements, ages 15–18
Out-of-home placements, by gender

EDUCATION

Students who were retained
Students grades 7–12 who dropped out
Average daily attendance K–12
Total public high-school graduates
High-school graduates with successful transition
Post high-school transition, by category

POVERTY

Child poverty, ages 0–17
Child poverty, ages 0–4
Child poverty, ages 5–17
K-TAP recipients, 0–17
Food Stamp recipients, ages 0–17
SSI recipients, ages 0–17
Medicaid recipients, ages 0–17

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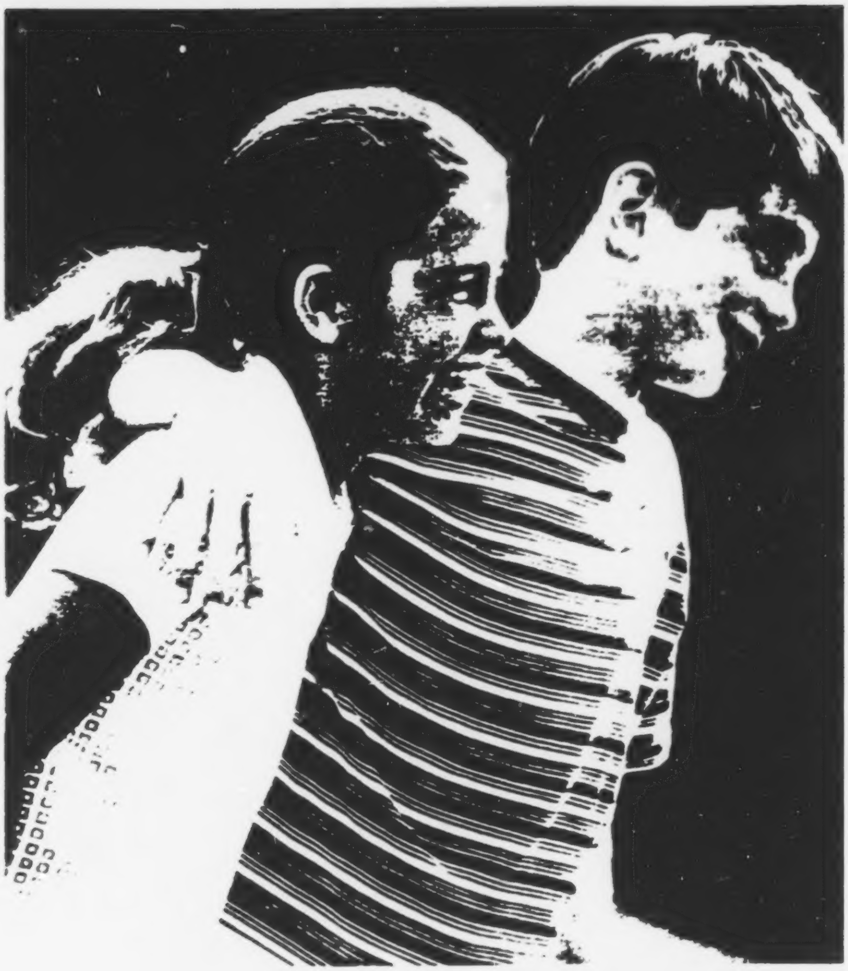


Transition Years Count

Dealing with the onset of puberty is not easy for anyone, not for parents, not for teachers, and certainly not for young adolescents. But, dealing with developmental changes and new-found independence are only the beginning of the challenges our young teens face. Increasingly, research indicates that the biological development of adolescents must be considered in light of other significant influences such as the social and economic environments in which they live, their relationships with family and peers, and their psychological well-being.

While the adolescent years are challenging, they also offer great opportunities for parents and caring adults to support youth in preparing them for early adulthood, life choices, and the pursuit of their goals. All of this, however, presupposes that young people have hopes and dreams and envision themselves as successful adults. Unfortunately, for many young people, their choices appear limited because they live in depressed, economically barren neighborhoods, attend schools with few resources where they are not challenged to succeed, and live in homes that lack positive adult role models who assure them of their self-worth.

Our pre-teens and older adolescents are coming to grips with their own individual identities and at the same time struggling with larger issues that permeate our culture: family and societal violence, body image, sexuality, and in some cases, sexual identity. Many must work to survive and thrive as they experience the stark

Did you know?

Teens 14 and younger who use alcohol are twice as likely to have sex than those who don't.

Teens 14 and younger who use drugs are four times likelier to have sex than those who don't.

Teens 15 and older who drink are seven times likelier to have sexual intercourse and twice as likely to have it with four or more partners than non-drinking teens.

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse [6]

effects of racism and poverty. Our young people are growing up in a global community, no longer set apart and sheltered by rural and small town seclusion. Kentucky's social landscape is changing and our youth know more today about the world around them than ever before. But even with all that they know, they are still growing, need our support, and have lessons to learn.

RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR

Taking risks is part and parcel of the adolescent experience. Teens tell us that they are smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, taking illegal drugs, and engaging in sexual activity at alarming rates.

However, information gathered in the Youth Risk Surveillance System, a national survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, found that fewer teens (in grades 9–11) are having sex than were when the survey began in 1990. Nationwide, in 1997, 48 percent of teens reported having had sex compared with 54 percent in 1990. In Kentucky, in the same survey with a sample size of 1,465 students, 50 percent of females and 57 percent of males reported having had sexual intercourse. [2]

Even with these numbers, we have seen a decline in the teen birth rates, both throughout the nation and in Kentucky. Researchers attribute decreased teen sexual activity and declining teen birth rates to several factors including fear of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, increased awareness of long-lasting contraceptive methods, increased use of condoms, greater emphasis on the moral aspect of delaying sexual activity, and a realization on the part of young people that they have options other than early parenthood. [3]

While there have been no comprehensive statewide surveys on teen cigarette smoking, the University of Kentucky conducted a multi-county survey of 9,204 middle and high school students that found that 69 percent of both boys and girls in high school had smoked cigarettes. When those who had smoked were asked if they had smoked in the previous month, 32 percent of both boys and girls said that they had. Among middle-schoolers, 49 percent of boys surveyed and 48 percent of girls had smoked. One in five of the boys who smoked had smoked in the month prior to the survey and roughly one in six of the girls who smoked reported smoking in the previous month. [4]

The University findings suggest that the decision to smoke begins in early adolescence and that there is little difference based on gender with regard to the decision to smoke. It also suggests that younger adolescents are not smoking with the frequency that their counterparts in high school are. Other research suggests that those who start smoking at a young age are less likely to give up the habit later.

INVESTING IN ASSETS

While we cannot stop all risk-taking behavior by young people, we can make strides to substantially reduce poor decision-making by our teens. The Search Institute's assets inventory is one approach to assess the strengths that children have in their lives, which in turn highlights the deficits they are experiencing. [5] With a measurement of the assets that each child should have for optimal development, parents, teachers, and community leaders can reinforce those assets and fill the gaps for children who lack key assets. Among the 40 assets identified by the Search Institute, a young person needs:

✓Positive family support
✓Caring school environment
✓Parent involvement in school
✓To be valued by the community
✓Adult role models
✓Positive peer influence
✓Constructive use of free time

- ✓ To read for pleasure
- ✓ Positive values such as honesty, integrity, responsibility
- ✓ Conflict resolution skills
- ✓ To appreciate diversity
- ✓ High self-esteem
- ✓ Positive view of personal future

Kentucky Child 2000, a two-year old collaborative organization made up of public and private organizations and individuals, plans to conduct a scientifically valid assets inventory for Kentucky's children. The organization would then encourage communities to use their sample data to design programs responsive to youths' needs. In Louisville, Seven Counties Services is already using the assets inventory in service design and implementation.

> "Early care has decisive and long-lasting effects on how people develop and learn, how they cope with stress, and how they regulate their own emotions."
>
> from Rethinking The Brain[10]

EARLY INVESTMENTS FOR LATER SUCCESS

Because quality child care is linked to healthy child development and brain development, children in higher-quality settings have more advanced language and pre-math skills and more positive attitudes toward learning. Positive intellectual stimulation and social interaction have long-term positive effects on a child's life. It only makes sense that the place in which a young child spends most of his or her day should provide the best combination of nurturing care and early learning.

School readiness and school success are directly linked to early childhood experiences and preparation. And, we know that when children succeed in school, they are more likely to have high self esteem, avoid both negative and risky behaviors, and envision a positive personal future.

In 1999, we were introduced to KIDS NOW (Kentucky Invests in Developing Success), a 20-year plan to address the dearth of quality child care in the state and support children in the first crucial years of their development. KIDS NOW represents a comprehensive strategy proposed by Governor Patton's Early Childhood Task Force. The implications associated with investing early in support for young children and their parents are far-reaching. A 1999 Rand Corporation study report found that savings to government (excluding amounts saved from reduced delinquent and criminal behavior) from effective early care and education programs outweigh the cost of such programs by two to four times the amount of investment.[7]

FINDING MIDDLE GROUND: COMMUNITIES FOCUS ON THE "TWEEN" YEARS

Many community leaders in Kentucky are aggressively organizing to meet the needs of middle school youth. They are tapping into what one child advocate has termed the "raging intellects" of middle school students (as opposed to the "raging hormones".)[8] The Middle School Coalition of Jefferson County began in 1993 with a grant from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation.[9] The coalition includes representatives from public schools, government and nonprofit social service programs, the courts, unions, professional organizations, small and large businesses, and the larger community.

Among the many initiatives that have resulted from this coalition are the NICE Program, a certification process by which schools are rated on how user-friendly they are and the "Make the Connection" Project, in which every 7th grader has a volunteer adult meet with him or her for a one-hour conference. And, while the initial commitment for volunteers is small, there is follow-up regarding issues the 7th graders raise and local mentoring programs' participation has increased as a direct result of "Make the Connection" volunteers' desire to get more involved in the lives of middle schoolers. For more information on middle school coalitions, visit www.middleweb.com/WT9LV.

Through federal 21st Century Learning Centers (CLC) grants, fifteen Kentucky communities are able to offer extended learning opportunities through their schools. Students are offered tutoring, recreational activities, and educational enrichment such as band, drama, and art. Many also offer life skills training that emphasizes decision-making about negative behaviors. Existing centers are located in Clinton, Wayne, Shelby, Letcher, Rowan, Barren, Jessamine, Pulaski, Kenton, and Perry counties. In 1999, CLC grants were awarded to fund centers in Whitley, Henderson, Rockcastle, Campbell, and Daviess counties. For more information on 21st Century Learning Centers, visit www.ed.gov/21stcclc.

There are many communities in Kentucky that do not have the benefit of funding for youth programs nor the public consensus to take on the task of meeting the needs of their young adolescents. Without resources, including people, funding, equipment, and places for youth to meet, a commitment to support teens is often an empty promise. Nonetheless, some communities are finding that even without great financial resources, with the use of human capital and existing resources, they can begin to address the problems that face this age group.

Some common themes in the "positive and healthy development of young people" include:

- a support system, most likely in the form of a supportive family but if not, then from some other strong adults;
- schools which are small, comfortable, safe, and intellectually engaging;
- emotionally intimate communities in which residents know and support their neighbors;
- peers with whom positive relationships, often under the guidance of an adult, are formed; and
- health care providers who understand and tend to the special needs of early adolescents.[11]

Adolescent Profile

ADOLESCENT DEMOGRAPHICS

For the state as a whole, population growth has remained relatively steady over the past decade, with minor increases in the child population, 4 percent growth for ages 0–4 and 3 percent growth for children ages 5–17. Both child and adolescent population growth has lagged behind population growth for adults ages 20–64 and older citizens, ages 65 and older. Population growth for all children also fell behind total population growth.

The most striking statistic is the growth in the Hispanic population. Since 1990, there has been a 48 percent increase in the Hispanic population in Kentucky, making them the fastest growing segment of the state's population. Yet, even given this growth, the Hispanic population remains a small minority within the state (0.8 %). Because of a significant undercount in the 1990 Census of minorities and particularly of minority youth, current population estimates may not accurately reflect the growth in the Hispanic population over the last decade. Asian and Pacific Islanders and Native Americans combined constituted less than one percent of the total population. With the 2000 census, there is hope that many more African Americans, Hispanics, and people of all ethnic origins will participate in the census to better inform us of the needs of our population.

Still, given current data, minority youth represent approximately one in ten of our adolescents. In fact, there was a 9 percent increase for African American residents and a 53 percent increase for Hispanic residents in the total population in Kenton County versus only a 3 percent increase for whites from 1990 to 1998. Similar trends are also reflected in Fayette and Jefferson Counties. The growing Hispanic population in and around the Lexington-Fayette County area is in large part due to an influx of immigrant families and migrant farm workers. Jessamine County has experienced significantly higher total population growth over the trend period than has the state, with a 70 percent increase in the Hispanic population, a 25 percent increase in the African American population, and a 19 percent increase in the white (non-Hispanic) population.

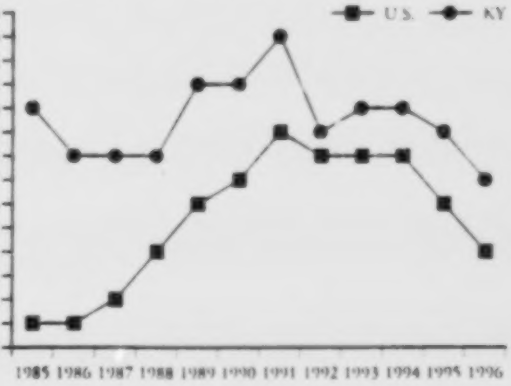
TEEN BIRTH TRENDS

Births to Teen Mothers

Mirroring the national trend, Kentucky's teen birth rate has been declining steadily since 1994, and is currently at an all-time low. Teen birth data that compare 3 three-year periods, 1980–82, 1990–92, and 1996–98, indicate that there has been improvement on most teen birth measures. In the past decade, the state has seen the teen birth rate and the average annual number of teen births decline as well as the teen birth rate for younger girls (35 females per 1,000 females ages 15–17). Teen births as a percentage of all births has dropped by 20 percent (from 20 percent of all births to 16 percent of all births) during the trend period. And, the percent of pregnant teens that fail to seek early prenatal care has decreased by 50 percent since the 1980–82 period (from 10 percent to 5 percent of teens who gave birth.)

Still, Kentucky ranked 34th among the fifty states and Washington D.C. (with a rank of one reflecting the best rate among the nation's states) on the teen birth rate measure based on 1996 data.[12] Kentucky's 1996 rate (37 females per 1,000 females ages 15–17) was slightly higher than the national rate (34 females per 1,000 females ages 15–17).

TEEN BIRTH RATE
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)



(Source: http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/)

Repeat Births and Prenatal Care

Areas of concern for these trend data are the percent of teen births that are repeat births and the percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy. For the period 1996–98, births to teens (ages 15–19) represented 16 percent of total births, with 21 percent of these births occurring in cases in which the teen girl was already a mother. The fact that more than one in five of teen births is a repeat birth indicates that many teens are not taking steps to prevent second pregnancies.

Having one child before age twenty poses enormous challenges to young mothers and fathers who hope to complete a level of education that will ensure that they will earn a living wage. For teens who have more than one child, the obstacles to education and work can become insurmountable, leaving the parents and children to face long-term poverty.

Kentucky Counties with Highest Percent of Repeat Births to Teens (ages 15–19) 1996-1998

County	Percent
Breathitt	34
Hickman	33
Robertson	33
Ballard	32
Elliott	29
McCreary	29
Martin	29
Allen	27
Crittenden	27
Lewis	27

Kentucky Counties with Lowest Percent of Repeat Births to Teens (ages 15–19) 1996-1998

County	Percent
Washington	6
Hancock	8
Gallatin	9
Owen	9
Breckinridge	10
Marshall	10
Mercer	11
Trigg	11
Trimble	11
Livingston	12
McLean	12

More reason for concern for children of teen parents is the increasing number of single teen mothers. For the period 1980–82, 33 percent of teen mothers (ages 15–19) were unmarried. For the period 1996–98, 65 percent of teen mothers (ages 15–19) were unmarried. And while research tells us that teen marriages are more likely to end in divorce than others, there are benefits associated with being born to a married couple or living in a two parent household if even for a short period. Children living in single parent households are five times more likely than children in two-parent families to live in poverty. Reasons for increased poverty among single parents range from the lack of the additional income to the fact that most single parents are women, who typically earn significantly less than their male counterparts in the workforce.[13] Also, obtaining child support orders is made more difficult when parents were never married. When parents never marry, paternity establishment becomes a significant obstacle to obtaining a child support order. In Kentucky, about 32 percent of parents with child support orders actually receive any portion of the support ordered.[14]

When teens give birth, there are often negative effects on the health of their babies. However, over the last decade for the state as a whole, teen mothers have been receiving prenatal care at increasing rates. In 1980–82, 10 percent of teen mothers received late (after second trimester) or no prenatal care. By 1996–98, only 5 percent of teen mothers received late or no prenatal care. For all mothers, 2.6 percent failed to receive early prenatal care. Even with improvement in early prenatal care, almost one in three (32%) of teen mothers self-reported that they smoked cigarettes during pregnancy. For all mothers, one in four self-reported that they smoked cigarettes during pregnancy. When pregnant women do not seek appropriate prenatal care or choose behaviors that put the health of their babies at risk, it is often an indicator that they may lack appropriate parenting skills to care for their children.

According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation's report, The Right Start: Conditions of Babies and their Families in America's Largest Cities, ten percent of Kentucky's babies were born at-risk based on the following combined maternal characteristics: under age 20, unmarried, and less than twelve years of education.[15] For Louisville, which was one of the five smaller cities included in the study, eleven percent of babies were born at-risk based on these maternal characteristics.

Kentucky Counties with Highest Percent of Teen Mothers that Reported Smoking During Pregnancy 1996 - 1998

County	Percent
Lee	56
Carroll	48
Ohio	47
Todd	47
Breathitt	46
Clark	46
Jackson	45
Johnson	45
Bath	44
Martin	44

10 percent of babies in Kentucky are born to mothers who are under age 20, unmarried and have less than 12 years of education.

Annie E. Casey Foundation

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

NOTE: *Data for juvenile court referrals are initial court referrals, or contact with the court system, for all youth during Fiscal Year (FY) 1999. These are not arrest counts. They represent contact with the police or Court Designated Workers' Offices that result in an offense being charged against a juvenile. One referral does not necessarily represent one youth. One young person may be charged with several offenses.*

It is important to remember that these data are not trend data, but rather represent a single year of Kentucky data (FY 1999). Historically, there has been inadequate tracking of juvenile crime due to several factors. The lack of systemic, reliable, comparable measures on juvenile arrest data in Kentucky is due in part to missing data from counties reporting to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report and in part to the lack of coordination among law enforcement, the court system, and agencies serving youth with delinquent behavior. Often the problem of inadequate data can be traced to problems with computer systems.

We continue to advocate for a statewide system to produce reliable data to guide public policy formulation. Until an accurate, computerized system that mandates reporting from all divisions of Kentucky law enforcement and justice systems is in place, work done to reduce juvenile delinquency will continue to be done in a vacuum, without the benefit of a true picture of the conditions our youth in the juvenile justice system face. In addition, we will never be able to measure outcomes and gauge our success.

This year, with the cooperation of the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, the 1999 data were available for 119 of Kentucky's 120 counties. However, Jefferson County data were not readily available. Thus, the Jefferson County data included in this report are a summary account as published by the Jefferson County Human Services Department in its 1998 report, Jefferson County Juvenile Crime Statistics: Five Year Trend 1994–1998, and reflect Fiscal Year (FY) 1998 data.[16] Because Jefferson County represents approximately 25 percent of the juvenile crime committed in Kentucky, reporting Kentucky data without reporting Jefferson County data underestimates the occurrence of delinquency in the state, and therefore impedes appropriate responses by state policymakers. The proportion of juvenile crime in Jefferson County is not unexpected given the fact that 17 percent of the state's population resides in that county.

TYPES OF REFERRALS

The juvenile court referrals are divided into two primary categories: status offenses (non-criminal offenses such as runaway, truancy, and beyond control of par-

> "These kids need parent involvement and early intervention. Their problems are magnified by virtue of the fact that they develop problems at such an early age.
>
> We've got to help parents. We can't help the kids without helping the family unit. The two are intertwined."
>
> Judge Deborah DeWeese
> Jefferson District Court
> (Chair of the Jefferson County Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Council)

Promising Practices

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Councils

Formed through a 1998 legislative mandate, the Department of Juvenile Justice created eight Delinquency Prevention Councils that represent the eleven counties in Kentucky (Boone, Campbell, Daviess, Fayette, Hardin, Henderson, Hopkins, Jefferson, Kenton, McCracken, and Warren) with the highest rates of juvenile crime. The Councils view proposals and make funding recommendations to DJJ for Kentucky area prevention programs and services whose goals are to strengthen families and promote prevention strategies for delinquent behavior. In Hardin county, Radcliff Middle Youth Services Center's Health and Wellness program received such a community partnership grant. The program is designed to increase parental involvement in youths' lives and raise the self-esteem of youth.

In upcoming months, the councils will conduct assessments of community resources, and construct a plan for coordinating the prevention and intervention services available in their local areas. Their commitment to promoting local government and community involvement will be fostered by creating partnerships focused on the delivery of delinquency prevention services and programs. The councils and their community volunteers have completed a successful first year and plan to continue working with DJJ to promote youth development.

The locations of the eight Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Councils include: Jefferson County, Fayette County, Northern Kentucky (Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties), Warren County, Hardin County, McCracken County, Hopkins County, and Daviess/Henderson Vounties.

For more information about prevention council activities, contact: Carla Kirby, State Prevention Coordinator, (502) 573-2738 ext. 249

ent or school) and delinquency (criminal offenses which include crimes against persons, against property, drug related, alcohol related, and other). Both status offenses and delinquency are broken down by age, gender, and race of the youth referred to juvenile court. Statewide for FY 1999, total status and delinquency juvenile court referrals for all counties, excluding Jefferson County, were 36,321. When the available Jefferson County data (for FY 1998) are accounted for to calculate statewide juvenile court referrals, that number rises to 45,678 referrals.

Statewide, juvenile offenses fall almost evenly into one of three categories: status offenses (20 percent), crimes against person (21 percent), and crimes against property (21 percent). Drug and alcohol related offenses account for 13 percent of juvenile court referrals, while 26 percent of referrals are not defined as either crimes against person, property, or drug or alcohol related. These include disorderly conduct, traffic offenses, and other misdemeanor offenses.

AGE AND GENDER

Reaching young adolescents (ages 10–14) is crucial to curbing later delinquent behavior. In FY 1999, youths ages 14 and younger committed 29 percent of juvenile crime while youths ages 15 and older committed 71 percent of juvenile crime. Under the status offense category, youths 14 and younger committed 43 percent of offenses while youths ages 15 and older committed 57 percent.

In every Kentucky county, boys committed more status offenses and crimes than girls committed. However, while girls committed only 21 percent of delinquent acts, they represented 46 percent of referrals to juvenile court for status offenses (runaway, truancy, beyond control of parent or school). National data indicate that girls are much more likely to commit status offenses than delinquent acts and that most girls in out-of-home placement are in their early teens.[17]

RACE

Most youth who commit status and delinquent offenses are white. White youths represent 84 percent of all juvenile court referrals for status offenses and 75 percent of all delinquency referrals. However, Kentucky's adolescent demographics reflect that the greatest number (89 percent) of our youth are white. Thus, the representation of white youth in the juvenile justice system closely reflects the representation of white youth in the population at large.

Conversely, African American youth represent only 9 percent of the adolescent population statewide, but they represent 24 percent of all delinquency (criminal offenses) and 16 percent of all status offences (non-criminal offenses). The overrepresentation of minority youth in detention and in the juvenile justice system generally can be attributed to a number of factors. Certainly, the disproportionate number of African American and minority youth living in neighborhoods that afford few economic opportunities while exposing youth to easy access to drugs and weapons is a leading factor in the disproportionate number of minority youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Many of these young people cannot see beyond what they experience as social isolation from an early age to a vision of successful adulthood.

A second factor in minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system is racism, either individual or institutionalized racism. Much is unknown about the prevalence of racism in decision-making on the part of community leaders, educators, law enforcement, court personnel, and those who encounter youth at every level of the justice system. Race may play a part in decisions about whom to arrest, to whom to offer services, and whom to place in detention. Race may affect which children are seen as troublemakers and which children are seen as those just being kids. Gathering data that would support improved policies in this area is an incredible challenge, but one that must be met. Kentucky has taken the first step in assessing the impact of race on outcomes for individual minority youth. The Kentucky Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee has begun initial research on disproportionate minority confinement and out-of-home placement.

In addition to individual and institutionalized racism and the negative impact that economically depressed neighborhoods have on youth, the influence of personal family structure is also great. While many single parents perform heroically in the face of countless obstacles to parenting, many simply cannot provide the time, energy, and financial support that a two-parent family can offer a child. Nationally, 59 percent of African American children lived in single-parent homes in 1994 compared with 19 percent of white children and 29 percent of Hispanic children. Recent data on births to teens in Kentucky indicate that 59 percent of white and 59 percent of Hispanic teen mothers were unmarried. However, among African American teen mothers, 97 percent were unmarried.

The odds against an African American child growing up in a two-parent family that is financially secure and living in a safe, economically stable neighborhood are great. These data call for a commitment to provide every opportunity possible for Kentucky's minority youth, from family support to neighborhood investment, from job training and opportunities to ensuring that no minority youth is a victim of racial discrimination in his or her arrest, detention, treatment or placement.

Many of these young people cannot see beyond what they experience as social isolation from an early age to a vision of successful adulthood.

OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT

Out-of-home placement refers to one of three alternatives where children who are committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) by court order may be placed: residential care in state facilities, group homes, or private residential child care.[18]

Jefferson County had the highest number of youths in out-of-home placement, followed by Fayette, Kenton, Christian, Hardin, McCracken, Campbell, Boyd, and Henderson.

Residential Care: DJJ operates eleven Youth Development Centers statewide housing both public and youthful offenders who have been committed to the state or sentenced as youthful offenders. Ten of the DJJ operated facilities are all male facilities and one is an all female facility. Youth housed in these facilities are deemed to pose a risk to the community or unable to operate in a less secure environment. Each resident of a youth development center has an individual treatment plan. Services provided include individual/group/family counseling, psychiatric and/or psychological services, academic instruction including remedial education, GED study/attainment, vocational training, and college courses. Additionally, youths are provided drug/alcohol abuse treatment, conflict resolution, and relapse prevention services. The centers range in size from 30 to 48 beds.

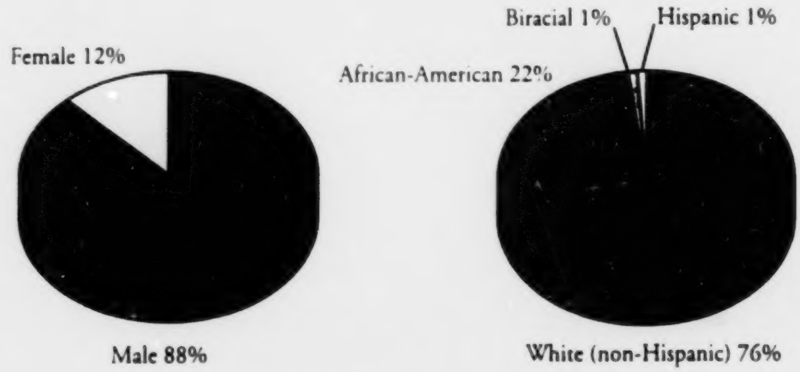
Group Homes: DJJ operates 11 group homes and contracts with Volunteers of America to run 5 additional group homes. These are residential treatment programs that serve 8–10 youth and are located in twelve counties throughout the state. Group homes serve public offenders between the ages of 12 and 18 who have been committed to DJJ. DJJ uses the group homes both as a less restrictive placement and as an interim placement for youths transitioning from an institutional placement back to the community. Group home residents attend either local public schools or day treatment centers. Many residents have jobs in the community and are involved in providing community service.

Private Child Care Providers: DJJ contracts with several private child care agencies in the state. Private child care facilities are licensed by the state and provide a structured, non-secure setting for both offender and non-offender youths in a community setting. Available programs offer a range of living options including foster care, independent living apartments, group homes, and traditional campus cottages.

Statewide, there were 1,710 youth in out-of-home placement supervised by DJJ during Fiscal Year 1999. Counties cannot be ranked on this measure because the numbers are too small in many counties. Statewide, the out-of-home placement rate was 2 per 1000 children ages 5–17. Given that no children under age 9 were in placement, the rate is actually lower still, but cannot be calculated because population figures are based on the 5–17 age category. Jefferson County had the highest number of youths in out-of-home placement, followed by Fayette, Kenton, Christian, Hardin, McCracken, Campbell, Boyd, and Henderson. Other youths committed to DJJ are placed in the community. As of November 2, 1999, there were 2,849 active cases for youth placed in community settings instead of out-of-home placements.[19]

According to the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, for FY 1999, 12 percent of out-of-home placements were for girls. Sixty-nine percent of all out-of-

OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT BY GENDER AND RACE (FY 1999)



(Source:Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice) home placements were for white youth and 31 percent of youth in out-of-home placement were minority youth. Twenty-eight percent of these youth were African American, two percent were biracial, and one percent was Hispanic. Among youths placed in the community, 15 percent were female, 76 percent were white non-Hispanic, 22 percent were African-American, 1 percent was biracial, and 1 percent was Hispanic.

Additional children are in out-of-home placements supervised by the Cabinet for Families and Children due to circumstances of abuse and neglect. These data were not available from the Cabinet for Families and Children.

POST-HIGH SCHOOL TRANSITION

Preparations laid in adolescence set the stage for success in early adulthood. Annually, the Kentucky Department of Education tracks high school graduates' transitions to adult life. Data for the trend period 1994–1998 include percent of graduates who, six months after graduation, are in college, in vocational or technical school, employed, in the military, both working and attending school, and those who are "not successful" (meaning that they do not fall into any of the above listed categories).

The ultimate goal of any youth development initiative is the preparation of children for productive adulthood. The transition from school to career is not one that older adolescents can make on their own, nor is it one that can be made successfully if not planned for in early adolescence.

Statewide, slightly over half (51%) of high school graduates are attending college six months after graduation. But, we know that many who begin college are discouraged by their lack of preparation for post-secondary education and either voluntarily withdraw from school or cannot make the grade. Yet, knowing that over half of high school graduates prepare for and begin their college education is encouraging.

The data show that the highest rates of college attendance (attending college only; not combining school and work) occur in areas such as Fayette, Oldham, Woodford, Marshall, and Franklin counties. The lowest rates of college attendance are seen in Gallatin, Edmonson, Robertson, Metcalfe, and Knox counties.

In Kentucky, six percent of graduates are combining work and school (college or vocational/technical school) during the first six months after high school graduation. Counties in which the highest percentages of unsuccessful transitions to adult life are documented include Clay (22%), Leslie (20%), and Knott (17%). Percentages of employed high school graduates varied from a high of 56 percent in Metcalfe County to a low of 17 percent in Knott County. Communities that have high rates of college or vocational school attendance often show low employment rates for this group. However, when significant numbers of young adults do not further their education beyond high school, communities experience economic strain.

In today's market, those without education or special training beyond high school simply cannot compete for jobs and have difficulty getting and keeping employment that can support their families. Without huge pools of skilled workers, employers are often unwilling to locate or expand the types of businesses that promise bright futures to families.

Young people who live in communities where the adults around them cannot earn a living wage have no reason to suppose their own prospects will be very different.[20]

Child Well-Being Trends

According to the 1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, 17 percent of Kentucky's children live in families with four or more of the following risk factors, placing them at "high-risk," that "reduces their chances for...long-term healthy development":

- Child is not living with two parents;
- Household head is high school dropout;
- Family income is below the poverty level;
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment;
- Family is receiving welfare benefits; and
- Child does not have health insurance[21]

The trend periods included in the County data book vary depending on years of available data. Child Health is measured for the baseline period 1989–1991 versus 1996–1998. Child poverty rates include 1989 figures from the census and 1995 county level rates based on the Current Population Survey (CPS). Although 1996 CPS data are available, the data are limited to the state level. County level estimates are only calculated on a biennial basis. Child abuse and neglect data were not available for 1997 due to an error in data input in the Cabinet for Families and Children, Department of Community Based Services' computer system. Thus, the data for 1996 are compared with 1998 data. Public education data compare the baseline 1993 data with that from 1998. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than six.

Kentucky's 1999 Rankings* On Child Well Being Indicators

Indicator	Rank
% Teens not attending school and not working	43
% Teens (ages 16–19) who are high school dropouts	49
Teen birth rate (ages 15–17)	34
Child death rate	24
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide & suicide	33
% Children in poverty	42
% Low birth-weight babies	35
% Families with children headed by a single parent	17
Infant mortality rate	28
% Children living with parents without full-time, year-round job	42
Composite score on child well-being	41

* of the nation's 50 states and the District of Columbia

Note: A rank of 1 reflects the best rate among the nation's states.

Most indicators are based on 1996 data.

Source: 1999 Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being

CHILD HEALTH

Early Prenatal Care and Low Birth-weight Babies

Kentucky has significantly increased its percent of births with first trimester prenatal care. The trend data comparing 1989–91 to 1996–98 indicate that early prenatal care has increased from 77 to 85 percent of births over the trend period. Still, when viewed in light of the progress of other states, there is room in Kentucky for improvement on this measure. In a national comparison, Kentucky's rate of low birth-weight babies was higher than 34 states in 1996.[22] Low birth-weight is defined as an infant weighing less than 2500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth. When pregnant women lack adequate prenatal care or participate in risk behaviors, such as poor nutrition, smoking, drinking alcohol, or drug use, their babies are more likely than others to have low birth-weights.

The benefits of early prenatal care extend to both mother and child. With early contact with a health care provider, a woman is screened and informed about many special conditions or behaviors that may place either her or her baby at risk. Early detection of problems reduces more significant problems later in the pregnancy or after the birth.

Given the implications for babies' intellectual and physical development, it is crucial that mothers seek early care and follow recommendations for a safe, healthy pregnancy. Unfortunately, women who lack health insurance are more likely to lack medical assistance early in their pregnancies. Teen mothers also tend to seek out prenatal care later—if at all—in their pregnancies. Nationally, more than one-third of Hispanics and more than one-fifth of African Americans did not have health insurance. Many women work for employers who do not offer health benefits. Consequently, those women without access to health care are disproportionately women of color and poor, working women.

Infant Mortality and Child Deaths

The infant mortality rate reflects the number of children (per 1000 live births) who die before their first birthday. Nationally, Kentucky ranked 28th in 1996 among all states and the District of Columbia (states are ranked from best to worst, with number 1 being best).[23] Over the last 10 years, Kentucky's infant mortality rate has improved by 22 percent. The leading causes of death for infants nationally are congenital anomalies, disorders relating to pre-term births and unspecified low birth-weight, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and respiratory distress syndrome. Efforts to address low birth-weight and SIDS include improved prenatal care and educating young parents to place their infants to sleep on their backs.

The black infant mortality rate has declined since 1990, from 12.6 (per 1,000 live births of black infants) to 11 in 1997, but is still significantly higher than the white infant mortality rate and the rate for all infants. Since 1990, the infant mortality rate for both white infants and for all races declined from 8.4 to 7.2.

The five counties with the highest infant mortality rates were Fulton (22), Mason (15), Meade (14), Hopkins (12), and Carter (12). It is important to note that rates on this measure reflect small numbers of births and deaths in these counties.

The child death rate reflects the number of children (per 100,000 children, ages 1 to 14) who die from all causes (unintentional injuries, illnesses, suicide, homicide, and other). The leading causes of death for Kentucky children under age 6 were congenital anomalies and certain conditions originating in early infancy. The leading cause of death for children ages 6 to 14 was unintentional injury. Roughly one half (59 of 122 total deaths for 1997) of child deaths for children ages 6 to 14 were caused by unintentional injuries. These include all accidents from vehicles, fires, and environmental causes. The five counties with the highest child death rates were Monroe (149), Martin (105), Adair (91), McCreary (74), and Magoffin (64).

The positive news is that Kentucky's child death rate decreased in the 1996–98 period from the 1989–91 period, from 33 to 27. This decrease represents an 18 percent improvement on this measure. The less heartening news is that reducing teen risk-taking behavior such as driving under the influence and reckless driving could have prevented many of the child deaths caused by unintentional injuries. In fact, early reports are that the new graduated driver licensing, passed in Kentucky in 1998 requiring longer learning timeframes, has reduced motor vehicle deaths. Better educating parents and caregivers about the necessity of a smoke detector also could have decreased deaths caused by fire. Finally, child safety could have been significantly increased if access to firearms was more closely monitored.

CHILD POVERTY

> "Families need more than adults with jobs—they need livable wages, benefits and hope of advancement. Moving more Kentucky families to the payrolls of low-wage, dead-end jobs cannot end poverty."
>
> Stephan Wilson, Director of the Research Center for Families and Children, University of Kentucky

Challenges to Self-Sufficiency

Kentucky families with children experienced rising poverty rates in the 1990s despite the state's thriving economy and low unemployment rates. In 1989, the poverty rate for Kentucky children ages 0–17 was 25 percent. That rate rose to 26 percent in 1995. For young children (ages 0–4) during the same period, the poverty rate increased from 29 to 32 percent, and for children ages 5–17, the poverty rate rose from 23 to 24 percent. Reasons behind the increased poverty among our youngest children include the prevalence of single parenthood, parents with low educational attainment, decreased job availability, inadequate child support collection, and jobs that pay low wages and offer few benefits.

Over a quarter of a million of our children (257,000) are living at income levels that many experts believe underestimate a true poverty measure.* Kentucky's child poverty rate ranked 42nd of the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1996 (states are ranked from best to worst, with number 1 being best.)[24] Owsley County has been deemed one of the most persistently poor counties in the nation, with 73 percent of its 5–17 year olds and 45 percent of young children (0–4) living in poverty, with an overall child poverty rate of 65 percent. While children in eastern Kentucky are more likely to be poor, high rates of poverty can be found throughout the state.

1999 Federal Poverty Guidelines:

Family Size	Poverty	150% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	$8,240	$12,360	$15,244
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	$13,880	$20,820	$25,678
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	$19,520	$29,280	$36,112

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 64, No. 52, March 18, 1999

County trends reflect the overall state trend of increasing poverty among our youngest children, which is particularly disturbing given research findings in the area of early childhood development and the impact of childhood poverty on optimal development. However, poverty for children ages 5–17 has also increased in many counties.

As children grow older, they become more keenly aware of their socioeconomic status. While other children are worried about homework assignments, poor children may worry about stable housing, whether the electric bill will be paid, whether their parents can afford to take them to the dentist for an aching tooth, and homework assignments. Many teens are working as many as thirty hours per week to help support themselves and their families. Only three Kentucky counties have child (ages 5–17) poverty rates under 10 percent: Anderson (9 percent), Boone (8 percent), and Oldham (6 percent).

Children whose parents work account for the vast majority of children who live in poverty throughout the state. Since passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996, the number of children who receive public

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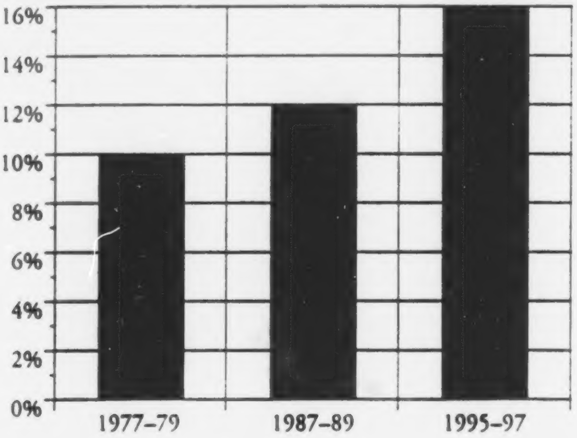
* Many experts believe the official federal poverty guidelines are a underestimation of the income necessary to meet basic needs. For that reason, it is also important to examine data about the number of young children who live in families with incomes between 100 to 185 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. These families are deemed "near poor," as they qualify for several federal assistance programs including the school lunch program and WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

assistance in the form cash payments through K-TAP (Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program) has steadily declined. In 1998, roughly 93,000 children received K-TAP benefits, and most parents of those children were working a minimum of 20 hours per week.

Those parents not working were either exempt from work requirements due to caring for a young child or participating in another Kentucky Works program activity such as domestic violence counseling, substance abuse counseling, training, community service, or college or vocational education (limited to 12 months in 1998, but now extended to 24 months). In 2000, federal work participation requirements mandate that single parents receiving cash benefits work 30 hours per week in order to receive benefits For many former welfare recipients as well as those parents who have never received benefits, full-time work is not enough to meet family expenses.

POVERTY RATE AMONG WORKING POOR FAMILIES
WITH CHILDREN IN KENTUCKY OVER THREE DECADES



Source: KYA and Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, April 1999

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Data on child abuse and neglect are difficult to gather and measure. While Kentucky KIDS COUNT continues to track both child abuse reports and substantiated cases for all categories (physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and dependency), data on this measure may be affected by changes in state policies regarding screening initial reports or investigation standards, or by the number of concerned citizens in a county who comply with the mandate to report suspected abuse and neglect. These numbers to not account for the many cases of abuse and neglect that go unreported.

For 1998, there were 6,076 substantiated cases of physical abuse, 1,635 substantiated cases of sexual abuse and 19,835 substantiated cases of neglect and dependency combined. Comparing these data to 1994, 1995, and 1996 data (1997 data were not available), we see that, statewide, substantiated cases of physical and sexual abuse have declined slightly while substantiated cases of neglect and dependency have risen.

The impact of abuse and neglect on children cannot be understated. The effects are long-lasting and often surface when children hurt themselves or strike out at others. Those who are abused are more likely to become violent than children who experience no similar childhood trauma. Any comprehensive strategy to address teen violence must address the very real possibility that the child that is striking out has been a victim of abuse or neglect.

Any comprehensive strategy to address teen violence must address the very real possibility that the child that is striking out has been a victim of abuse or neglect.

There is a direct link between the child welfare system and the juvenile justice system.[25] Anecdotal evidence informs us that many of those in detention and treatment, committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice, have received services from the Cabinet for Families and Children. However, there is no coordination of data systems that tracks data on this population. For some adolescents, their behavior is considered too time and service intensive for foster home placement, and they are placed in more restrictive environments by default.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Two of the most pressing education issues for our youth are reflected in rising truancy rates and high school dropout rates. Children can't learn or receive needed services if they are not in school. In addition, most delinquent behavior and risk-taking behavior occurs between the hours of 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., after school but before parents get home.[26]

In 1998, 10,856 students in Kentucky dropped out of school compared to 9,942 students in 1993. Reasons for dropping out of high school are varied, but most students who drop out do so voluntarily (either before or after turning 18). Some withdraw due to the birth of a child or other health conditions, but others are discharged for the remainder of the school year for behavioral problems. Those who voluntarily drop out almost always have poor academic performance. For those whose parents did not complete high school, the incentive to stay in school is lessened significantly.

The KIDS COUNT County Data Book defines high school dropouts as those students enrolled in grades 7–12 who did not enroll the following year and have not graduated or transferred to another school. Data for the 1998 school year show us that while the state average high school dropout rate is 4 percent, several counties are experiencing dropout rates of 6 and 7 percent. Many more counties have 5 percent dropout rates. Nationally, Kentucky ranked behind 48 states on a similar measure (percent of teens who are high school dropouts, ages 16–19).[27]

Kentucky Counties with Highest Rates of High School Dropouts (1998)
(with corresponding 1995 poverty rates for children under 18 years of age)

County	Dropout Rate Percentage	Poverty Percentage
Clark	7	23
Elliott	7	42
Hart	7	35
Jessamine	7	18
Laurel	7	31
McCreary	7	57
Gallatin	6	22
Garrard	6	23
Henry	6	24
Jackson	6	48
Knott	6	47
Lincoln	6	33
Morgan	6	48
Ohio	6	30

Source: Kentucky Department of Education and U.S. Census Bureau

There are clear signs when children are at-risk for dropping out of school. When children are habitually truant, do not read at an age-appropriate level, are struggling with the academic requirements in more than one class, and have behavioral problems, we know that they are very likely to leave school before graduation. These are the youth that require the most time from teachers and administrators and need the most services such as counseling, tutoring, and mentoring. Many of these youth may need special education, have mental health issues, or learning disabilities.

At the same time that these youths are experiencing the greatest needs, there is a decreased tolerance for many youth behaviors. And though parents should expect that their children should be learning with the least possible disruptions in class, the answer is increasing services and alternatives for youth with special needs, not discarding them.

"Girls need direct empowerment, not just programs."

"I joined TACKLE because no one was asking girls what they thought their needs were."

16 year-old TACKLE member

Girls Becoming Women

There is a girls' movement afoot in Kentucky. Recent research on the status of women in Kentucky demands that community leaders focus on the particular needs of girls for their healthy development. It is through the successful preparation of our girls for adult life that we provide emotionally healthy, intellectually strong mothers for our children and positive women role models for all of our young people.

One issue that has become abundantly clear to girls' advocates is that there is a shortage of informative data on girls' well-being. The lack of data on these measures means that gender is often not taken into account when assessing programmatic needs in children and youth service organizations. It also means that it becomes difficult for communities to measure outcomes and progress made to meet girls' unique needs. The fact that much data is not gender specific also hinders work needed to meet the unique needs of pre-teen and adolescent boys.

Concerned individuals in Jefferson County have formed a Coalition for Girls as one component of the Benchmark 2000 Initiative of the University of Louisville. The Coalition is conducting both quantitative and qualitative research to identify girls' needs. The Coalition has identified several key issues facing girls that must be addressed to improve the status of girls and women in Jefferson County in the 21st Century. They are self-esteem, decision-making, stress management, recreation, career exploration, violence prevention, drug prevention, reproductive information, tutoring, and leadership development. The Coalition's goals include assessing services to girls, identifying gaps in services, and creating solutions to meet girls' most pressing needs. As a part of the Coalition's work, a group of girls (called TACKLE), with the assistance of University of Louisville researchers, has created and is implementing a girls' survey of what they perceive as their greatest needs.

The "self-esteem slide" for girls in the middle school years has been identified as the key influence on girls' later success in high school and beyond. When girls doubt their value, it affects their academic performance, eating habits, relationships with parents and peers, and the ability to envision a promising future. It also affects their decisions to participate in risk-taking behaviors such as drug or alcohol use and sexual activity. Empowering girls before they slip into prolonged doubt about their abilities, during pre-adolescence, is crucial for their long-term development.

The health and safety of girls are threatened by the prevalence of physical and sexual abuse perpetrated against them and domestic violence in their homes. While these issues affect both boys and girls, girls are more often reported as victims of sexual abuse than boys. In the report, Child Maltreatment 1997: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, states reported that 77 percent of victims of sexual abuse were female versus 23 percent male.[28]

Promising Practices

UK Program Promotes Young Women's Future in Science

UK's Center on Drug and Alcohol Research (CDAR) has created a program that encourages young women from Appalachia to pursue careers in drug abuse research. Supported by a grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, this program aims to help bridge the gap of gender disparities in the attainment of natural science degrees in higher education. While women in higher education are exploring this field in greater numbers than in the past, the gender imbalance is still significant.

Photograph by Jahi Chikwendiu

The three-year, "year-round" initiative targets 26 young women entering ninth grade in 13 southeastern Kentucky counties. Included is a three-week residential program each summer at UK and five Saturday sessions located at community colleges throughout the year. Young women participants are expected to complete the entire three-year program. The on-campus sessions include sessions on wellness, personal growth and development, self-esteem, and alcohol and drug abuse issues.

Students are each matched with a female mentor whom is either a UK faculty member or involved in science in the Lexington area. Building meaningful contacts between these students and women succeeding in scientific and mathematically based careers is a key factor in the program's success. By having a mentor who has faced societal pressures of succeeding in traditionally male career paths, the young women have living proof that such obstacles can be overcome. The program builds the young women's esteem to face such challenges and pursue science-based careers.

The Kentucky Domestic Violence Association reported that 2,141 women, 13 men, and 2,444 children received domestic violence services in Kentucky in 1998. An additional 28,752 persons called in for crisis intervention. And, while many children who are exposed to domestic violence do not repeat the cycle of violence, often they do and the effects of domestic violence on boys and girls can differ according to the role with which they most identify. While girls who have lived in domestic violence situations often find themselves adult victims in violent relationships, boys more often grow up to mirror the profile of the abuser. Girls tend to internalize the frustration and psychological turmoil of living in a violent home while boys tend to externalize those same frustrations.

The following are some efforts that have been identified as needed for the healthy development of girls:

- Serve as positive role models by showing respect for girls and women, and expressing confidence in girls' aspirations.
- Encourage girls to do well in school by discussing their studies with them, exploring potential areas of interest, supporting their achievements, and becoming involved with girls' schools.
- Encourage girls to explore their strengths and develop their talents in all fields, especially those not traditionally thought of as "female."
- Provide access to non-judgmental information and resources to prevent unwanted pregnancies, and the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other STDs.
- From a young age, foster girls' sense of entitlement to respectful treatment, and teach them that they can speak out against behaviors of others that hurt them.
- Raise boys in ways that foster their respect for girls and women.
- Challenge welfare reform policies that restrict or deny needed benefits to teen mothers and their children.[29]

> "I've tried to raise my kids to respect themselves and others. I try to balance expecting a lot from them with supporting and understanding them when they make mistakes."
>
> Jefferson County father of 13 year-old girl and 16 year-old boy

Boys Becoming Men

In *Reaching up for Manhood*, Geoffrey Canada talks about his experiences as a boy, his parenting of boys, and his heart-felt concern over our society's impact on boys' journeys to the great undefined: manhood.[30] Among the concerns he raises are the absence of fathers, the dearth of structured activities for boys and opportunities for them to say yes to non-risky behavior, and the seeming ease with which we withhold expressions of love and affection from our sons.

Our boys are socialized to view empathy as a weakness, to react to conflict with violence, and to suppress emotions. Ironically, it is the opposite of each of these lessons that men need to learn to successfully partner and parent: to raise healthy sons and daughters of their own. We can no longer afford to brush aside concerns about drug and alcohol use, early and frequent sexual activity, and violent behavior with the cliché, "boys will be boys." Yes, they will be boys, but what kind of boys they will be is determined, in large part, by the adults in their lives.

In 1997, in a survey of Kentucky high school students, 27 percent of males reported carrying a weapon on school property in the last 30 days compared to 4 percent of females.[31] The fact that any child, regardless of age, gender, or race, carries a weapon to school, either for protection or to harm another, is disturbing beyond comprehension. However, boys disproportionately look to violence as an answer to conflict and confusion in their lives. According to Paul Kivel, of the Oakland Men's Project, there are ways to help our sons resist the negative expectations that society places on them:

- Teach your son to take care of himself physically and emotionally and to develop intimacy with others.
- Help him learn to value his anger without taking it out on those around him.
- Teach him problem-solving and communication skills.
- Help him see girls and women as people who deserve his respect by exposing him to a diversity of women's writing, videos, achievements, and historical contributions.
- Talk with him about male violence and its effects on women, children, and men.[32]

These are steps that both mothers and fathers can take to support boys. And while many fathers play active roles in their children's lives, one in four Kentucky families is headed by a single-parent household.[33] Many of these children lack the constant involvement of both parents in their lives. Boys with absentee fathers are twice as likely as boys in two-parent families to be incarcerated, regardless of variations in their parents' education level, race, ethnicity, and income, and they are at higher risk for dropping out of school.[34] For both boys and girls in single-parent families and for children whose parents are working when they get out of school, on week-ends, and during the summers, it is crucial that we create places where key lessons about growing up healthy can be reinforced.

We must help all teens, but particularly boys, build coping skills and learn stress management, conflict management, and violence de-escalation strategies. We must begin to remove violence from our culture – this means more than limiting violence portrayed in the media. It means a reinvigorated effort to curb domestic violence and child abuse. As adults we must reverse our tolerance for bullying, cruel teasing, name calling, harassment and other acts committed by both children and adults that undermine civility in our society and individual feelings of personal security. Finally, we must work to limit children's access to guns. When guns become part of settling a score, everyone loses.

Involvement with an adult mentor in a young person's life for just one year decreased first-time drug use by 46%, cut school absenteeism by 52%, and reduced violent behavior by 33%.[35]

Recommendations

A framework for healthy transitions that will enhance the development of young adolescents must include:

- Poverty Reduction
- Solid Beginnings with Early Care and Education
- Parent Participation in their Children's Lives
- Adult Role Models and Mentors
- Academic Assistance
- After-School Activities
- Opportunities for Community Service
- School-to-Work Connections

Each part of the framework supports and compliments the others. This framework should look familiar; it is ***what good parents want to do for their children***.

Good parents give children time, are good role models, provide for their needs, help with homework, provide them with activities that teach and entertain, and help them to learn to make good decisions. Good parents do all of these things that they possibly can. If we want a healthy, productive citizenry, we must help parents do their job. And, we must commit to act on behalf of those children whose parents lack good parenting skills or who are not a part of their children's lives.

WHAT CAN I DO?

If you are a parent,

- remember your own adolescent experience.
- talk with your adolescent about risk-taking behaviors.
- expect personal responsibility and achievement from the adolescent but also provide consistent support.
- listen to what your adolescent son or daughter tells you, with his or her words and actions.
- be the role model that your adolescent needs.
- recognize that adolescents' evolving opinions are a part of normal adolescent development.

If you are a community leader,

- initiate a middle school coalition.
- ask young people about how policymakers can work to improve their communities.
- ask parents and local school staff for their input regarding community programs.
- create community-based, risk-focused delinquency prevention and youth development programs.
- encourage businesses and civic groups to provide programs that work for adolescents, such as mentoring and youth recreation programs.

If you are an elected official,

- create incentives for businesses to recognize parents' dual obligations as employees and parents.
- support economic development in distressed neighborhoods.
- promote stability and balance in juvenile justice policy.
- ensure quality treatment and education for detained youths.
- support education and awareness of the needs of minority youth.
- expand and promote access to parent training, youth organizations, and mentoring programs.
- allocate and support necessary funding for community-based after-school programs.

If you are a business person,

- as part of your philanthropic endeavors, assess how families in your workplace are faring and invest in their children through after-school initiatives, educational opportunities, or summer work opportunities.
- choose to be a model employer by creating "family-friendly" working conditions such as flexible schedules that encourage parents to be active in their children's lives.
- advocate for and provide internships and apprenticeships for youth.
- provide opportunities to minority youth that ensure their successful inclusion in the labor market.
- invest seed money to provide safe places for youth to gather.

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Kentucky

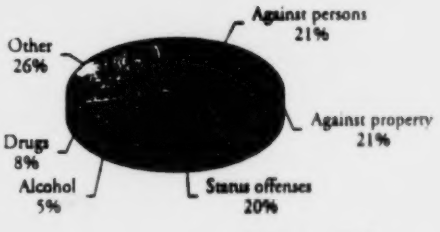
* One of every three births to teens occurred to a mother who reported smoking during pregnancy.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	274,990	299,578
Percent female	49	48
Percent white	89	89
Percent black	9	9
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	313	1,246
by injury	186	1,019
Death rate (per 100,000)	29	106
Total births, 1994-98	841	43,242

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 45,678
(Jefferson County, FY 98)



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	1,248	3,357
Ages 13 -14	2,575	7,310
Age 15	2,067	6,554
Age 16	1,699	8,034
Ages 17 and over	1,392	11,118
Percent female	46	21
Percent white	84	75
Percent black	16	24

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1,710
Ages 14 and under	334
Ages 15-18	1,356
Percent female	12

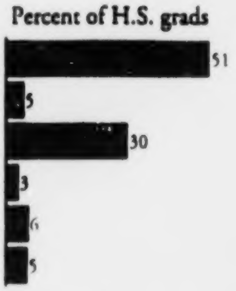
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	11,389	9,052	8,493
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	67	65	59
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	4,376	3,200	2,949
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	43	41	35
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	17	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	33	53	65
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	23	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	8	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	32	32

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 184,269

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	93,724
in vocational/technical school	8,296
employed	56,092
in the military	5,622
combined work and school	10,584
not successful	9,951

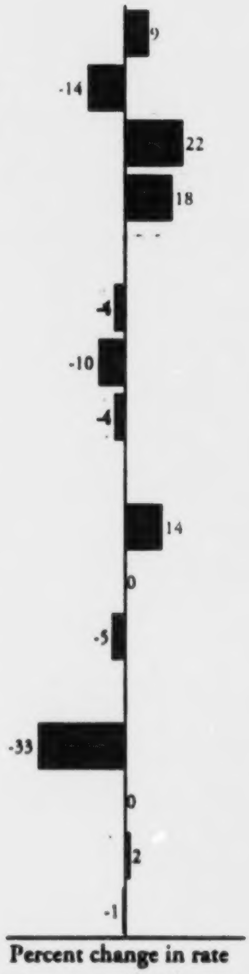


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Kentucky

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	124,073	77	135,235	85		9
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		11,312	7	12,719	8	-14	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		1,414	9	1,176	7		22
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		728	33	612	27		18
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	234,012	25	255,550	26	-4	
Ages 0-4		73,465	29	88,424	32	-10	
Ages 5-17		160,547	23	167,126	24	-4	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	7,132	7	6,076	6		14
Sexual abuse		2,042	2	1,635	2		0
Neglect/dependency		18,122	19	19,835	20	-5	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	12,024	3	16,076	4	-33	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		9,942	4	10,856	4		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		33,667	93	35,359	95		2
Average daily attendance K-12		583,815	95	589,812	94	-1	



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

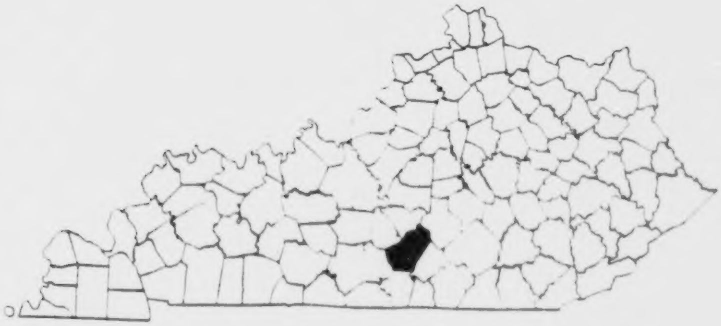
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	176,487	162,825	135,482
Children	120,805	112,764	93,262
Food Stamp recipients	527,976	438,877	413,453
Children	244,373	204,164	191,085
SSI recipients	169,993	167,803	172,015
Children	24,295	21,569	22,821
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	684,212	669,282
Children		338,008	330,353

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	3,686,891	3,936,499	7
0-4	254,640	263,567	4
5-17	702,848	724,726	3
18-19	123,840	121,562	-2
20-64	2,140,495	2,333,789	9
65 and older	465,068	492,855	6
Whites	3,398,776	3,618,693	6
Blacks	264,178	284,861	8
Hispanics	22,025	32,508	48

Adair County



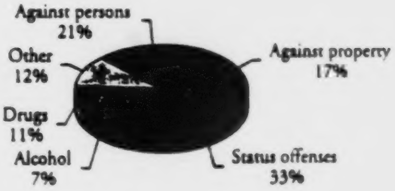
* One of ten high school graduates was not working or in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,154	1,335
Percent female	47	49
Percent white	96	95
Percent black	2	4
Percent Hispanic	2	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	4	8
by injury	1	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		152
Total births, 1994-98	1	206

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 119



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	14	0
Ages 13 -14	12	12
Age 15	5	7
Age 16	5	13
Ages 17 and over	3	48
Percent female	51	14
Percent white	97	100
Percent black	3	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	4
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	4
Percent female	25

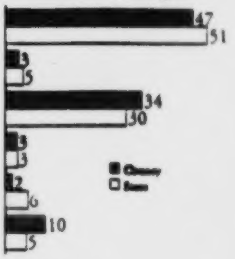
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	55	37	43
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	77	60	67
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	25	12	15
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	57	36	41
Teen births as a percent of all births	28	19	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	21	31	42
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	24	21	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	8	8
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	36	42

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	790
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	374
in vocational/technical school	27
employed	272
in the military	23
combined work and school	14
not successful	80

Percent of H.S. grads

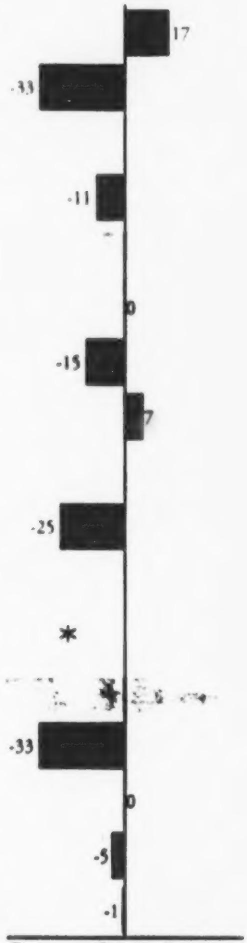


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Adair County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	454	80	530	83		17
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		36	6	48	8	-33	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		5			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	82	8	91	-11	
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,156	32	1,248	32		0
Ages 0-4		352	39	440	45	-15	
Ages 5-17		804	29	808	27		7
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	17	4	18	5	-25	
Sexual abuse		4		10	3		
Neglect/dependency		29	7	135	34	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	52	3	69	4	-33	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		39	3	31	3		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		143	94	135	89	-5	
Average daily attendance K-12		2,456	95	2,397	94	-1	



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

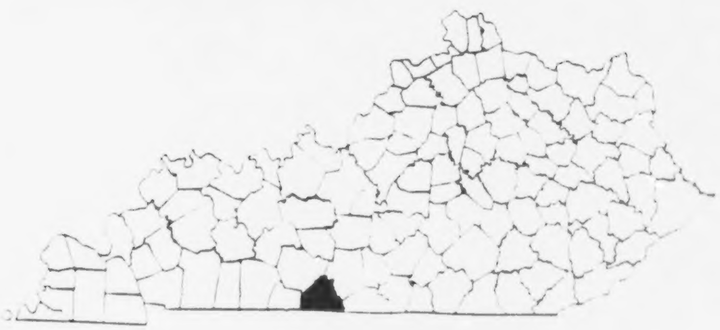
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	654	705	553
Children	480	510	402
Food Stamp recipients	2,401	2,187	1,945
Children	1,034	953	841
SSI recipients	1,213	1,192	1,209
Children	105	97	115
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,706	3,774
Children		1,624	1,674

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	15,360	16,447	7
0-4	912	955	5
5-17	2,877	2,978	4
18-19	566	566	0
20-64	8,598	9,537	11
65 and older	2,407	2,411	0
Whites	14,862	15,879	7
Blacks	459	518	13
Hispanics	89	138	55

Allen County



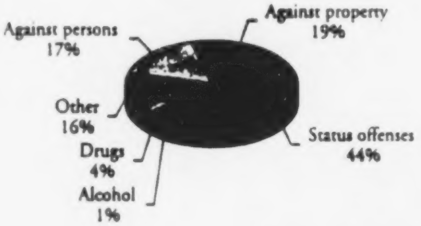
✱ More high school graduates have gone to work than to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,143	1,185
Percent female	47	46
Percent white	99	98
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	10
by injury	0	10
Death rate (per 100,000)		227
Total births, 1994-98	3	183

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 167



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	16	0
Ages 13 -14	9	16
Age 15	15	18
Age 16	18	38
Ages 17 and over	15	21
Percent female	41	26
Percent white	96	95
Percent black	4	5

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	5
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

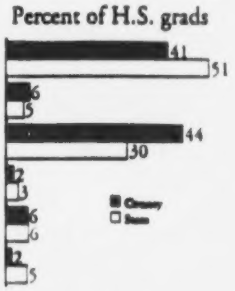
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	45	40	37
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	75	83	71
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	20	15	13
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	52	50	39
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	18	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	16	29	46
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	20	25	27
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	5	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	40	25

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 854

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	347
in vocational/technical school	51
employed	379
in the military	17
combined work and school	47
not successful	13



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Allen County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse
Child Health						
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	480	75	496	77	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		30	5	52	8	-60 ■
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		5		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	91	3		
Child Poverty						
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,142	30	895	22	
Ages 0-4		356	36	359	32	
Ages 5-17		786	28	536	18	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)						
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	34	9	11	3	
Sexual abuse		9	2	7	2	
Neglect/dependency		48	12	28	7	
Public Education						
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	10	1	50	2	-100 ■
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		37	3	49	3	
H.S. grads with successful transition		144	100	184	99	
Average daily attendance K-12		2,506	95	2,803	95	

Percent c

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. ■ indicates getting worse not nece

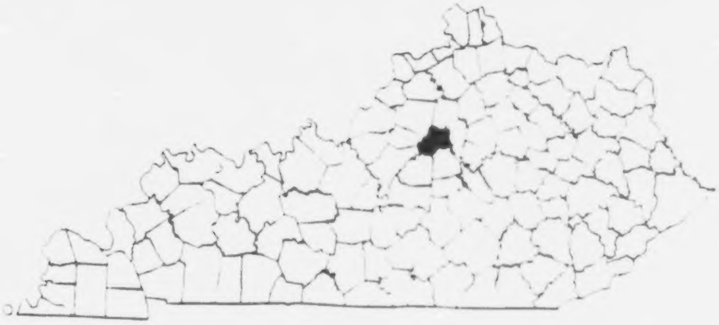
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	388	332	229
Children	275	245	183
Food Stamp recipients	1,546	1,272	1,159
Children	685	575	502
SSI recipients	857	828	825
Children	97	74	69
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,636	2,601
Children		1,183	1,140

Population Trends

	1990	1998
Total Persons	14,628	16,555
0-4	1,042	1,167
5-17	2,823	3,117
18-19	379	405
20-64	8,027	9,546
65 and older	2,357	2,320
Whites	14,440	16,343
Blacks	165	188
Hispanics	24	40

Anderson County



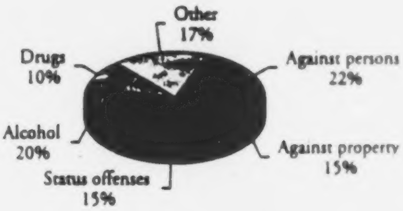
* 99% of high school graduates have made a "successful" transition and teen birth rate was among lowest in state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,346	1,357
Percent female	46	50
Percent white	96	96
Percent black	3	4
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	7
by injury	2	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		141
Total births, 1994-98	1	146

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 145



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	5
Ages 13 -14	1	20
Age 15	9	32
Age 16	6	20
Ages 17 and over	5	44
Percent female	27	22
Percent white	95	93
Percent black	5	7

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	5
Percent female	29

Teen Birth Trends

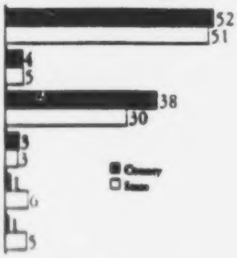
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	31	29	29
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	53	55	45
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	9	9	9
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	25	27	22
Teen births as a percent of all births	18	13	12
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	26	43	63
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	13	15
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	13	6	2
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	31

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 818

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	426
in vocational/technical school	35
employed	311
in the military	28
combined work and school	11
not successful	7

Percent of H.S. grads

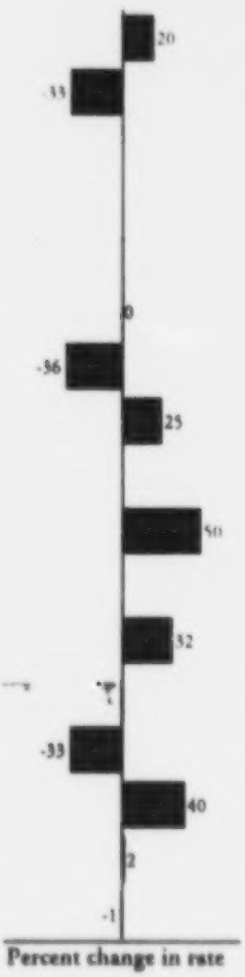


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Anderson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care		545	82	653	88
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	37	6	57	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		5	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		4	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	428	11	484	11
Ages 0-4		111	11	194	15
Ages 5-17		317	12	290	9
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	56	12	31	6
Sexual abuse		7	2	3	
Neglect/dependency		151	34	110	23
Public Education					
Students who were retained		49	3	82	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out	1993 vs 1998	59	5	43	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		146	98	174	100
Average daily attendance K-12		2,716	95	3,016	94



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 ↑ indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	199	193	124
Children	133	131	87
Food Stamp recipients	814	704	520
Children	380	335	230
SSI recipients	302	294	298
Children	41	32	29
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,380	1,369
Children		724	702

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	14,571	18,587	28
0-4	1,034	1,300	26
5-17	2,824	3,516	25
18-19	402	482	20
20-64	8,517	11,294	33
65 and older	1,794	1,995	11
Whites	14,114	17,960	27
Blacks	432	585	35
Hispanics	68	120	76

Ballard County

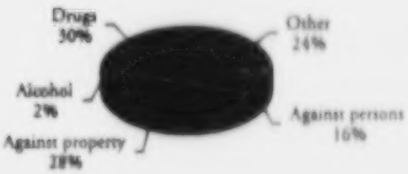
* 30% of juvenile court referrals were for drug related offenses and 5% of high school graduates have entered the military.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	589	604
Percent female	46	47
Percent white	96	94
Percent black	3	3
Percent Hispanic	1	2
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	3
by injury	1	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	3	73

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 88



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	0	29
Ages 13-14	0	24
Age 15	0	10
Age 16	0	14
Ages 17 and over	0	11
Percent female	0	18
Percent white	0	93
Percent black	0	7

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Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	4
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	50

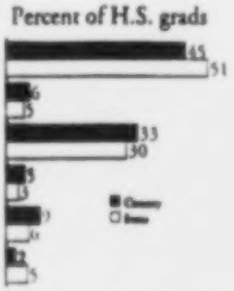
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	19	15	13
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	54	56	47
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	7	6	2
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	31	34	
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	16	12
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	25	58	58
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	18	11	32
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	4	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	47	37

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 488

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	221
in vocational/technical school	29
employed	162
in the military	23
combined work and school	42
not successful	11

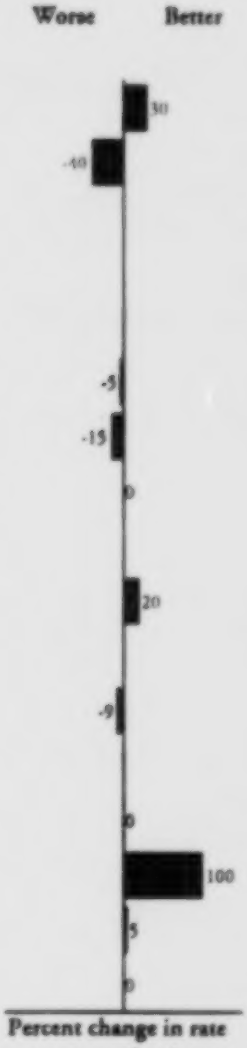


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Ballard County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	222	88	288	94
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		12	5	23	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		1		2	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	403	21	413	22
Ages 0-4		130	27	144	31
Ages 5-17		273	19	269	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	9	5	7	4
Sexual abuse		3		4	
Neglect/dependency		21	11	23	12
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	25	2	19	2
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		20	3	3	0
H.S. grads with successful transition		90	91	75	96
Average daily attendance K-12		1,333	95	1,312	95



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6   * indicates change in the rate over 100%   - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	231	207	142
Children	156	143	104
Food Stamp recipients	852	739	672
Children	373	309	290
SSI recipients	252	250	251
Children	29	24	28
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,225	1,170
Children		573	570

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	7,902	8,488	7
0-4	439	463	5
5-17	1,411	1,473	4
18-19	216	217	0
20-64	4,408	4,969	13
65 and older	1,428	1,366	-4
Whites	7,642	8,197	7
Blacks	240	268	12
Hispanics	41	69	68

Barren County

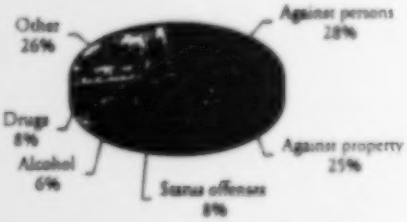
✱ High school graduates were more likely to be working than their counterparts statewide.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,455	2,530
Percent female	50	48
Percent white	92	92
Percent black	6	7
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	7	14
by injury	5	13
Death rate (per 100,000)	73	144
Total births, 1994-98	5	364

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 324



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	3	23
Ages 13 -14	6	32
Age 15	6	63
Age 16	8	59
Ages 17 and over	3	119
Percent female	44	17
Percent white	86	94
Percent black	14	6

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Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	5
Percent female	17

Teen Birth Trends

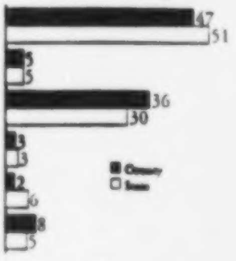
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	94	75	71
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	66	66	60
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	31	25	26
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	35	36	34
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	17	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	22	36	49
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	18	23	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	2	4	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	30	26

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,019

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	948
in vocational/technical school	91
employed	727
in the military	50
combined work and school	47
not successful	156

Percent of H.S. grads

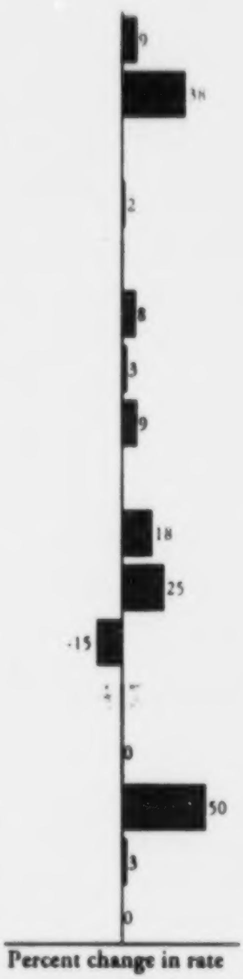


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Barren County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,094	84	1,197	86		9
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		99	8	72	5		38
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		6	4		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	41	8	40		2
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,217	26	2,123	24		8
Ages 0-4		761	35	809	34		3
Ages 5-17		1,456	23	1,314	21		9
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	96	11	82	9		18
Sexual abuse		32	4	23	3		25
Neglect/dependency		110	13	138	15	-15	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	96	2	98	2		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		114	4	72	2		50
H.S. grads with successful transition		357	89	399	92		3
Average daily attendance K-12		6,153	96	6,345	96		0



Percent change in rate

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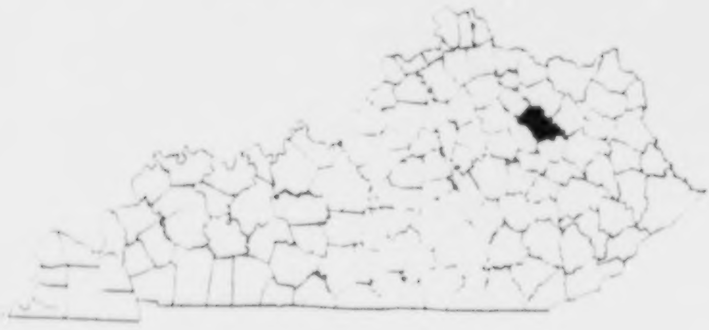
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,114	1,080	964
Children	799	765	672
Food Stamp recipients	3,691	3,176	2,965
Children	1,686	1,451	1,304
SSI recipients	1,721	1,707	1,745
Children	185	173	177
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	6,303	6,143
Children		2,741	2,629

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	34,001	36,979	9
0-4	2,220	2,338	5
5-17	6,264	6,579	5
18-19	885	906	2
20-64	19,243	21,591	12
65 and older	5,389	5,565	3
Whites	32,229	34,968	8
Blacks	1,681	1,884	12
Hispanics	94	151	61

Bath County



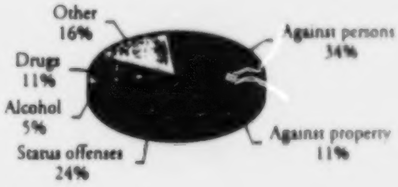
* High school graduates have been as likely to work as go to school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	720	745
Percent female	49	50
Percent white	97	96
Percent black	3	4
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	9
by injury	2	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		319
Total births, 1994-98	1	122

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 114



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	1	16
Ages 13 -14	6	26
Age 15	6	8
Age 16	12	28
Ages 17 and over	2	7
Percent female	59	20
Percent white	96	94
Percent black	4	6

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	4
Percent female	50

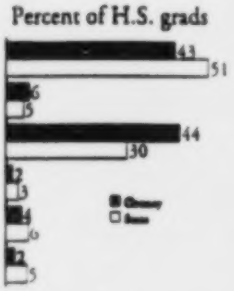
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	33	27	24
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	72	78	67
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	12	11	7
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	42	50	29
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	20	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	18	38	34
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	19	20	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	14	11	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	44

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 529

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	225
in vocational/technical school	31
employed	231
in the military	9
combined work and school	21
not successful	12

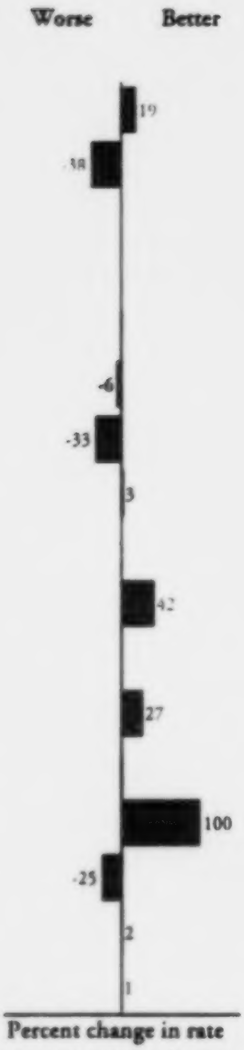


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Bath County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	286	68	341	81
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		32	8	45	11
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		3	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		1	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	784	33	875	35
Ages 0-4		204	33	292	44
Ages 5-17		580	33	583	32
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	29	12	17	7
Sexual abuse		2		4	
Neglect/dependency		74	30	58	22
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	27	2	0	0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		33	4	43	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		110	95	117	97
Average daily attendance K-12		1,702	94	1,797	95



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

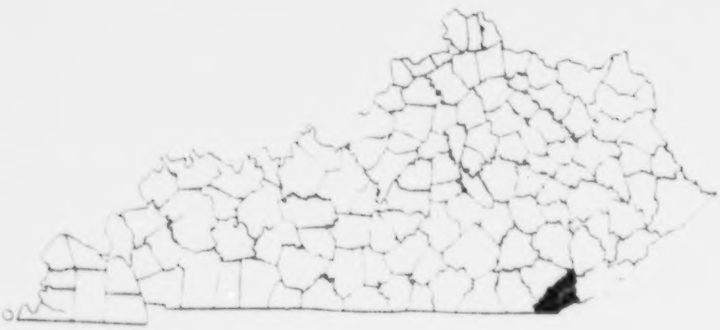
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	717	650	525
Children	502	461	380
Food Stamp recipients	2,377	2,062	1,966
Children	983	868	813
SSI recipients	911	887	941
Children	75	69	74
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,000	2,945
Children		1,374	1,328

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	9,692	10,570	9
0-4	636	677	6
5-17	1,818	1,913	5
18-19	252	256	2
20-64	5,515	6,183	12
65 and older	1,471	1,541	5
Whites	9,398	10,231	9
Blacks	279	319	14
Hispanics	31	47	52

Bell County



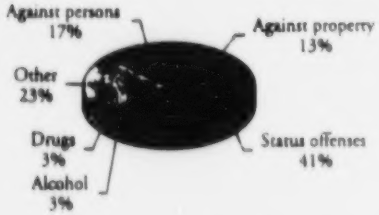
* 41% of juvenile court referrals were for status (non-criminal) offenses.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,143	2,473
Percent female	48	47
Percent white	96	96
Percent black	3	3
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	4	15
by injury	2	13
Death rate (per 100,000)		147
Total births, 1994-98	12	466

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 428



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	13	20
Ages 13 -14	77	44
Age 15	35	59
Age 16	23	63
Ages 17 and over	29	65
Percent female	40	24
Percent white	100	96
Percent black	0	4

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	19
Ages 14 and under	7
Ages 15-18	10
Percent female	11

Teen Birth Trends

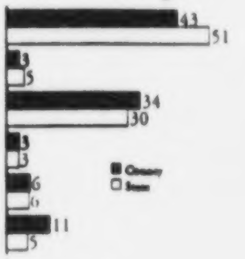
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	146	116	90
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	91	90	76
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	57	41	35
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	56	53	47
Teen births as a percent of all births	26	25	22
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	27	40	52
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	28	26	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	4	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	39	40

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,650

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	709
in vocational/technical school	54
employed	553
in the military	54
combined work and school	99
not successful	181

Percent of H.S. grads

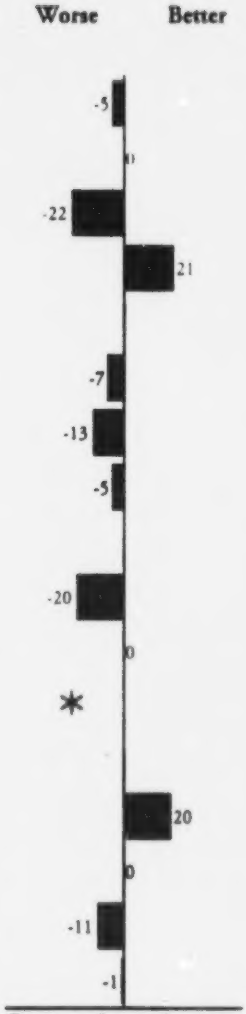


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Bell County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,130	81	1,079	88
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		109	8	101	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		12	9	13	11
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		13	66	9	52
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	3,811	45	3,835	48
Ages 0-4		1,020	48	1,119	54
Ages 5-17		2,791	44	2,716	46
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	40	5	49	6
Sexual abuse		7	1	11	1
Neglect/dependency		37	5	104	14
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	195	5	159	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		137	5	127	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		349	94	279	84
Average daily attendance K-12		5,536	93	5,101	92



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,876	2,684	2,461
Children	1,999	1,902	1,709
Food Stamp recipients	7,940	6,852	6,718
Children	3,551	3,118	3,025
SSI recipients	3,354	3,296	3,391
Children	321	313	317
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	10,476	10,389
Children		4,683	4,653

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	31,506	29,133	-8
0-4	2,127	1,893	-11
5-17	6,445	5,725	-11
18-19	1,052	911	-13
20-64	17,725	16,695	-6
65 and older	4,157	3,909	-6
Whites	30,579	28,186	-8
Blacks	804	795	-1
Hispanics	77	104	35

Boone County

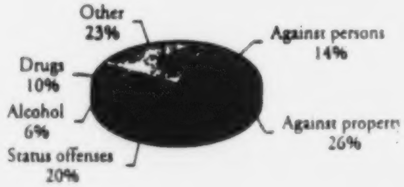
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	6,151	5,652
Percent female	49	48
Percent white	97	97
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	6	14
by injury	3	11
Death rate (per 100,000)	27	69
Total births, 1994-98	4	589

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 811



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	16	44
Ages 13 -14	55	131
Age 15	42	89
Age 16	23	116
Ages 17 and over	29	265
Percent female	53	21
Percent white	97	97
Percent black	3	3

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	24
Ages 14 and under	5
Ages 15-18	19
Percent female	17

Teen Birth Trends

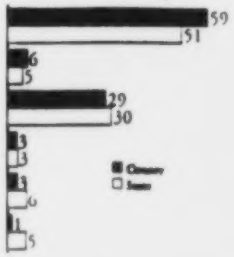
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	110	105	121
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	50	52	46
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	41	27	39
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	29	22	24
Teen births as a percent of all births	13	11	10
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	30	57	77
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	16	18	17
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	2	12	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	34

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 3,568

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	2,087
in vocational/technical school	208
employed	1,025
in the military	97
combined work and school	104
not successful	47

Percent of H.S. grads



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Boone County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	2,223	79	3,213	91		45
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		175	6	198	6		0
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		10	4	18	5	-25	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		11	27	10	20		26
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,609	10	2,048	10		0
Ages 0-4		642	14	867	14		0
Ages 5-17		967	8	1,181	8		0
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	60	3	29	1		67
Sexual abuse		24	1	7	0		100
Neglect/dependency		181	9	110	5		44
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	253	3	323	4	-33	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		118	2	101	2		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		608	98	794	99		1
Average daily attendance K-12		10,758	95	12,200	95		0

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

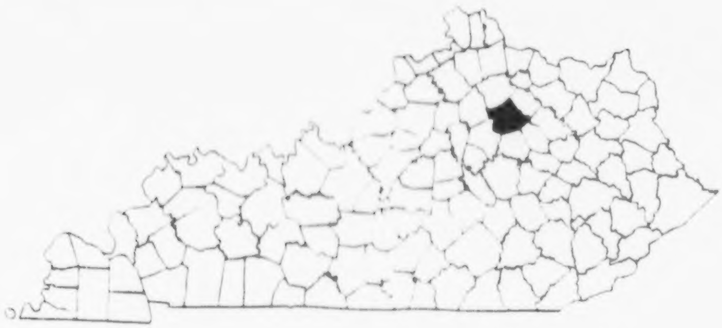
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	965	853	651
Children	647	588	453
Food Stamp recipients	3,381	2,525	2,288
Children	1,712	1,276	1,196
SSI recipients	850	880	884
Children	208	185	193
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	5,207	5,030
Children		2,896	2,712

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	57,589	79,671	38
0-4	4,764	6,430	35
5-17	12,192	16,165	33
18-19	1,632	2,098	29
20-64	34,265	48,288	41
65 and older	4,736	6,690	41
Whites	56,782	78,317	38
Blacks	361	533	48
Hispanics	318	631	98

Bourbon County



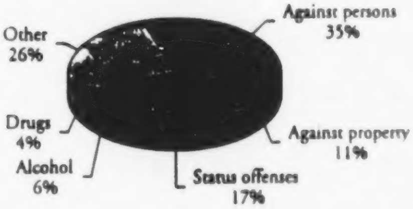
* Percent of teen births receiving late or no prenatal care (16%) ranked among the state's worst.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,423	1,409
Percent female	48	47
Percent white	88	90
Percent black	11	10
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	5
by injury	0	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	4	192

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 345



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	11	24
Ages 13 -14	20	81
Age 15	6	51
Age 16	11	60
Ages 17 and over	10	71
Percent female	45	25
Percent white	91	79
Percent black	9	21

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	14
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	13
Percent female	14

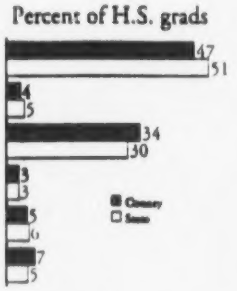
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	54	42	38
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	67	62	57
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	19	15	12
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	37	35	28
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	16	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	32	45	67
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	33	33	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	14	13	16
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	37	38

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,056

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	499
in vocational/technical school	38
employed	355
in the military	33
combined work and school	55
not successful	76

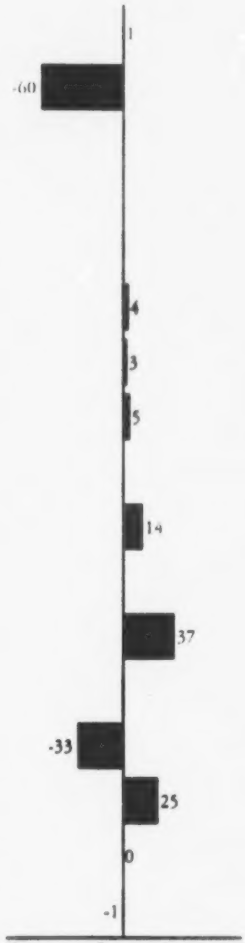


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Bourbon County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	536	69	539	74		1
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		42	5	55	8	-60	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		7	10		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5		2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,179	24	1,103	23		4
Ages 0-4		441	34	438	33		3
Ages 5-17		738	20	665	19		5
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	35	7	27	6		14
Sexual abuse		14	3	1			
Neglect/dependency		197	41	129	26		37
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	85	3	88	4	-33	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		62	4	48	3		25
H.S. grads with successful transition		196	94	185	94		0
Average daily attendance K-12		3,405	95	3,330	94	-1	


Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6   * indicates change in the rate over 100%   indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

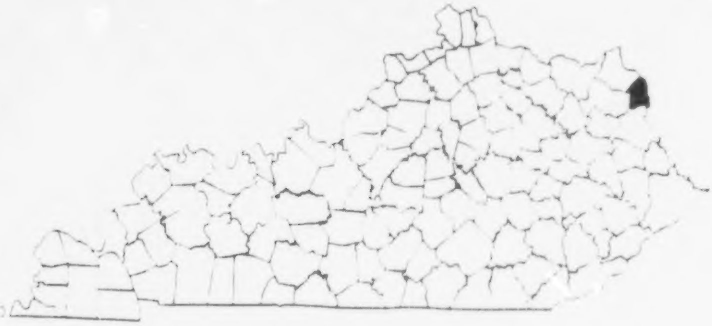
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	565	515	388
Children	392	365	275
Food Stamp recipients	1,846	1,446	1,256
Children	901	677	580
SSI recipients	695	683	655
Children	78	70	70
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,449	2,432
Children		1,202	1,202

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	19,236	19,368	1
0-4	1,346	1,301	-3
5-17	3,729	3,605	-3
18-19	541	510	-6
20-64	10,998	11,391	4
65 and older	2,622	2,561	-2
Whites	17,529	17,585	0
Blacks	1,662	1,731	4
Hispanics	81	119	47

Boyd County



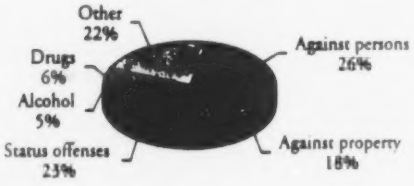
* Percent of high school graduates going to college (61%) ranked among the state's best.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	3,148	3,280
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	97	97
Percent black	2	2
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	6	14
by injury	3	11
Death rate (per 100,000)	46	104
Total births, 1994-98	4	509

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99	374



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	4	8
Ages 13 -14	19	58
Age 15	16	52
Age 16	28	80
Ages 17 and over	20	85
Percent female	45	15
Percent white	97	94
Percent black	3	6

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

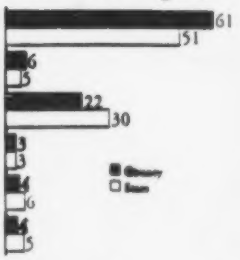
Number of cases	34
Ages 14 and under	10
Ages 15-18	24
Percent female	21

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	137	92	95
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	59	54	59
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	47	26	34
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	34	25	33
Teen births as a percent of all births	18	15	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	26	46	70
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	19	18	24
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	12	6	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	31	33

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	2,708
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,647
in vocational/technical school	164
employed	606
in the military	84
combined work and school	111
not successful	96

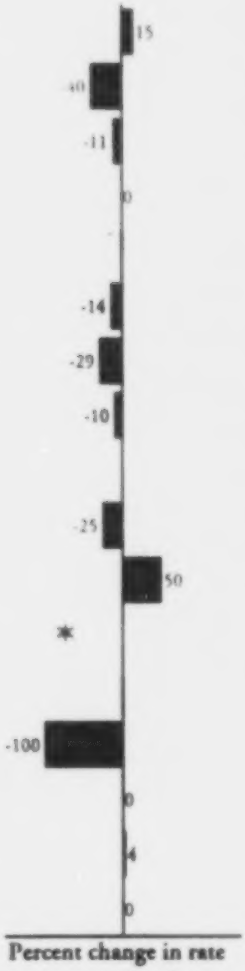


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Boyd County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,381	74	1,585	90		15
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		89	5	125	7	-40	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		16	9	17	10	-11	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		9	32	8	32	0	
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,649	22	2,879	25	-14	
Ages 0-4		836	28	1,065	36	-29	
Ages 5-17		1,813	20	1,814	22	-10	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	40	4	57	5	-25	
Sexual abuse		19	2	12	1		50
Neglect/dependency		143	13	331	30	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	56	1	124	2	-100	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		67	2	82	2	0	
H.S. grads with successful transition		499	95	591	99		4
Average daily attendance K-12		7,672	94	7,288	94	0	



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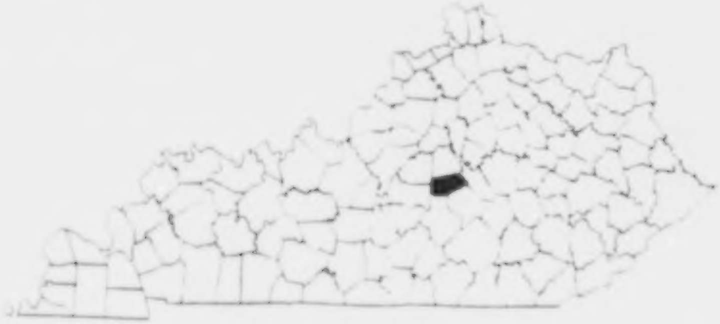
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,508	2,379	2,184
Children	1,665	1,579	1,420
Food Stamp recipients	7,060	6,090	6,021
Children	3,269	2,799	2,760
SSI recipients	2,180	2,143	2,253
Children	284	258	279
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	9,192	9,144
Children		4,488	4,551

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	51,150	49,543	-3
0-4	3,014	2,780	-8
5-17	9,047	8,208	-9
18-19	1,355	1,190	-12
20-64	30,225	29,760	-2
65 and older	7,509	7,605	1
Whites	49,894	48,159	-3
Blacks	1,040	1,094	5
Hispanics	443	591	33

Boyle County



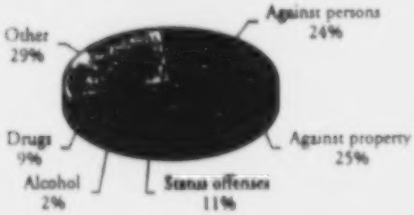
* Twice as many high school graduates have gone to college than to work.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,787	2,201
Percent female	49	45
Percent white	87	87
Percent black	11	12
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	10
by injury	0	9
Death rate (per 100,000)		117
Total births, 1994-98	3	276

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 238



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	6	30
Ages 13 -14	9	46
Age 15	5	23
Age 16	4	60
Ages 17 and over	1	53
Percent female	46	13
Percent white	61	70
Percent black	39	30

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	10
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	9
Percent female	10

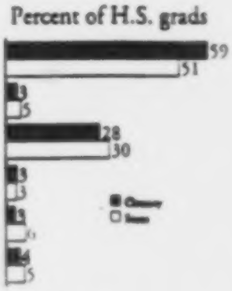
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	70	46	58
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	61	48	58
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	27	13	18
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	38	26	33
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	14	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	44	61	69
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	24	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	6	11	10
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	31	32

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,315

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	778
in vocational/technical school	43
employed	363
in the military	42
combined work and school	35
not successful	54

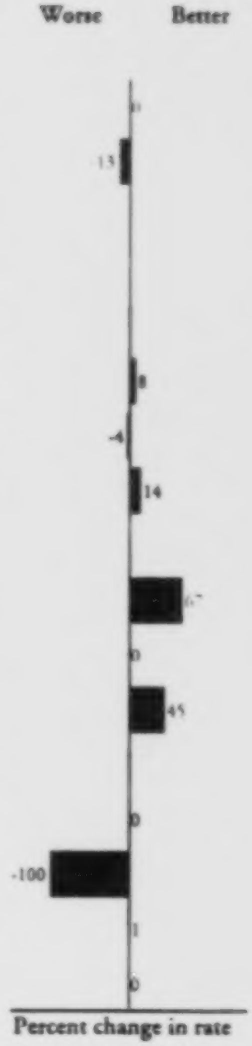


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Boyle County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	761	79	763	82
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		77	8	81	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		5	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		2	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,416	24	1,350	22
Ages 0-4		425	28	496	29
Ages 5-17		991	22	854	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	39	6	12	2
Sexual abuse		7	1	8	1
Neglect/dependency		126	20	69	11
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	80	3	73	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		17	1	37	2
H.S. grads with successful transition		275	97	276	98
Average daily attendance K-12		4,090	96	4,216	96



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

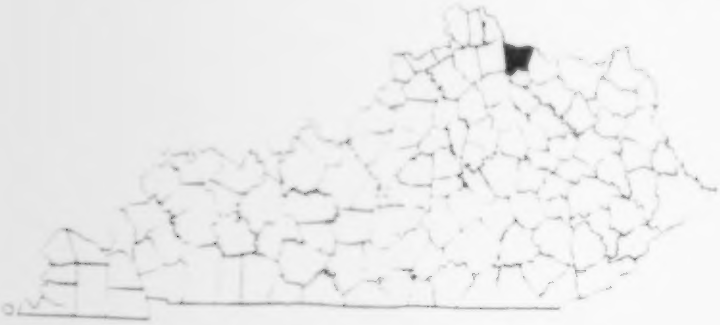
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	763	708	478
Children	539	495	339
Food Stamp recipients	2,306	1,863	1,485
Children	1,099	876	679
SSI recipients	1,055	1,039	1,048
Children	192	151	151
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,744	3,597
Children		1,780	1,691

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	25,641	27,186	6
0-4	1,570	1,588	1
5-17	4,659	4,755	2
18-19	955	942	-1
20-64	14,744	15,853	8
65 and older	3,713	4,048	9
Whites	23,099	24,382	6
Blacks	2,447	2,670	9
Hispanics	108	167	55

Bracken County



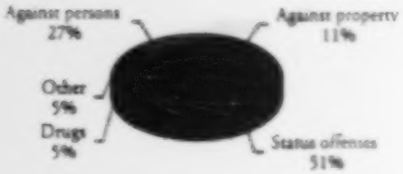
* High school graduates were as likely to work as to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	621	622
Percent female	49	50
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	1	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	2
by injury	1	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	92

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 37



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	3	1
Ages 13-14	6	1
Age 15	4	5
Age 16	4	8
Ages 17 and over	2	3
Percent female	42	11
Percent white	89	78
Percent black	11	22

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

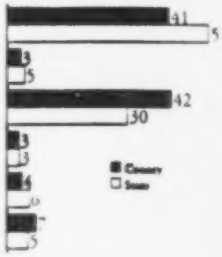
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	20	20	20
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	57	69	67
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	7	7	8
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	32	37	39
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	19	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	22	37	58
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	17	13	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	7	10
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	37	42

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 501

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	205
in vocational/technical school	17
employed	208
in the military	15
combined work and school	19
not successful	37

Percent of H.S. grads

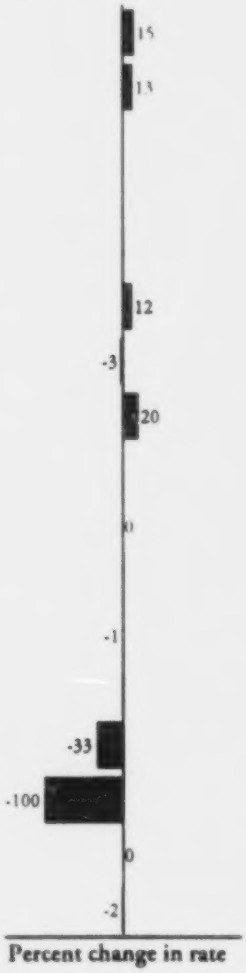


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Bracken County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	239	73	274	84		15
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		26	8	24	7		13
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		3			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	519	26	480	23		12
Ages 0-4		154	30	176	31	-3	
Ages 5-17		365	25	304	20		20
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	27	13	27	13		0
Sexual abuse		2		7	3		
Neglect/dependency		139	68	149	69	-1	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	29	3	43	4	-33	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		13	2	27	4	-100	
H.S. grads with successful transition		70	93	92	93		0
Average daily attendance K-12		1,324	95	1,401	93	-2	



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 · * indicates change in the rate over 100% · - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	318	255	164
Children	202	168	116
Food Stamp recipients	854	748	608
Children	404	342	265
SSI recipients	308	308	305
Children	42	41	30
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,260	1,195
Children		609	581

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	7,766	8,455	9
0-4	516	554	7
5-17	1,510	1,602	6
18-19	211	215	2
20-64	4,334	4,915	13
65 and older	1,195	1,169	-2
Whites	7,710	8,396	9
Blacks	47	50	6
Hispanics	12	18	50

Breathitt County

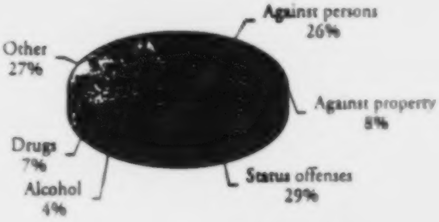
* 34% of teen births were repeat births, the highest rate in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,349	1,454
Percent female	46	49
Percent white	100	98
Percent black	0	1
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	4	8
by injury	3	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		142
Total births, 1994-98	2	236

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 199



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	2	9
Ages 13 -14	18	29
Age 15	22	40
Age 16	9	37
Ages 17 and over	7	24
Percent female	40	22
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	4
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

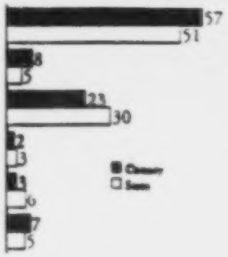
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	70	55	42
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	79	76	61
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	33	21	16
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	59	51	38
Teen births as a percent of all births	26	24	21
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	22	43	49
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	27	22	34
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	10	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	46	46

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 819

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	469
in vocational/technical school	62
employed	189
in the military	18
combined work and school	24
not successful	57

Percent of H.S. grads

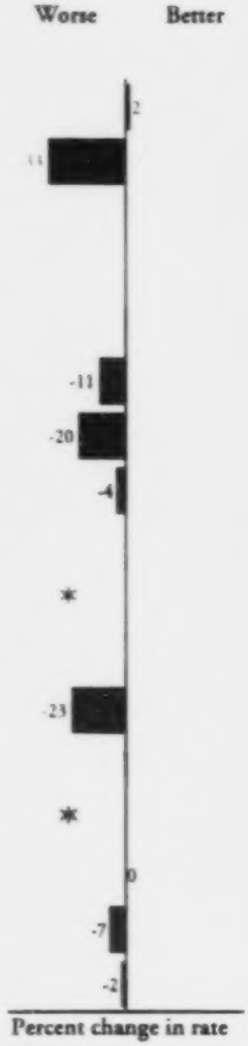


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Breathitt County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Percent change in rate
Child Health						
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	480	70	489	80	2
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		44	6	50	8	33
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	10	5		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5		5		
Child Poverty						
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,088	47	2,234	52	-11
Ages 0-4		515	49	628	59	-20
Ages 5-17		1,573	47	1,606	49	-4
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)						
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	13	3	32	7	*
Sexual abuse		3		26	6	
Neglect/dependency		112	26	138	32	-23
Public Education						
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	24	1	147	8	*
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		50	4	56	4	0
H.S. grads with successful transition		167	97	131	90	-7
Average daily attendance K-12		2,740	95	2,762	93	-2



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,126	1,921	1,676
Children	1,390	1,283	1,139
Food Stamp recipients	6,035	5,231	5,058
Children	2,454	2,131	2,057
SSI recipients	2,486	2,432	2,496
Children	295	253	273
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	6,867	6,671
Children		2,971	2,885

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	15,703	15,686	0
0-4	1,073	1,045	-3
5-17	3,454	3,320	-4
18-19	636	597	-6
20-64	8,836	9,071	3
65 and older	1,704	1,653	-3
Whites	15,638	15,615	0
Blacks	33	35	6
Hispanics	26	34	31

Breckinridge County

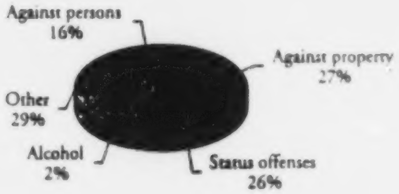
✱ Only one of ten teen births was a repeat birth.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,291	1,238
Percent female	47	48
Percent white	96	94
Percent black	4	5
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	3
by injury	1	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	2	159

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 62



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	1	7
Ages 13 -14	4	8
Age 15	1	3
Age 16	2	10
Ages 17 and over	8	18
Percent female	56	4
Percent white	75	100
Percent black	25	0

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Out-of-home placement, FY 99

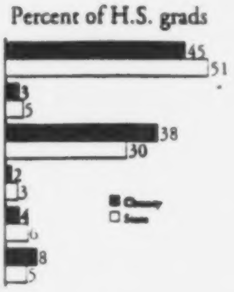
Number of cases	5
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	5
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	52	34	33
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	65	59	56
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	21	11	10
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	40	31	27
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	18	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	28	44	60
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	17	11	10
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	5	9
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	29	43

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	1,051
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	474
in vocational/technical school	36
employed	402
in the military	17
combined work and school	38
not successful	84



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Breckinridge County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	433	76	536	83		24
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		34	6	52	8	-33	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		6	11	7	11		0
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,194	28	1,200	28		0
Ages 0-4		326	31	448	40	-29	
Ages 5-17		868	28	752	23		18
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	21	5	26	6	-20	
Sexual abuse		0		8	2		
Neglect/dependency		27	6	102	23	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	82	4	43	2		50
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		33	2	42	3	-50	
H.S. grads with successful transition		189	90	197	92		2
Average daily attendance K-12		2,886	97	2,949	96	-1	

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

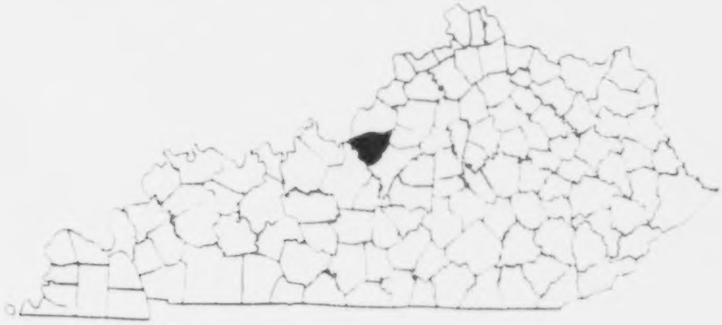
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	737	604	463
Children	490	408	323
Food Stamp recipients	2,610	2,132	1,974
Children	1,094	887	811
SSI recipients	779	810	834
Children	74	84	91
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,227	3,177
Children		1,579	1,543

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	16,312	17,465	7
0-4	1,072	1,094	2
5-17	3,280	3,323	1
18-19	442	434	-2
20-64	9,053	9,884	9
65 and older	2,465	2,730	11
Whites	15,684	16,761	7
Blacks	584	649	11
Hispanics	44	69	57

Bullitt County



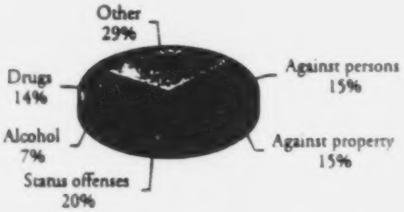
✱ 14% of high school graduates combined work and school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	4,646	5,137
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	98	98
Percent black	0	1
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	14
by injury	0	11
Death rate (per 100,000)		72
Total births, 1994-98	4	574

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 612



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	3	46
Ages 13 -14	30	111
Age 15	30	79
Age 16	25	129
Ages 17 and over	32	126
Percent female	50	14
Percent white	99	100
Percent black	1	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	15
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	12
Percent female	7

Teen Birth Trends

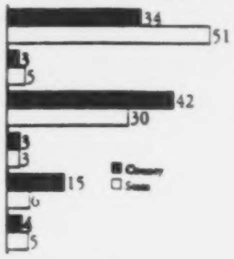
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	126	127	117
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	55	62	48
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	48	44	38
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	32	35	24
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	17	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	32	57	72
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	18	16	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	3	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	39	36

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,746

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	923
in vocational/technical school	82
employed	1,149
in the military	89
combined work and school	398
not successful	105

Percent of H.S. grads

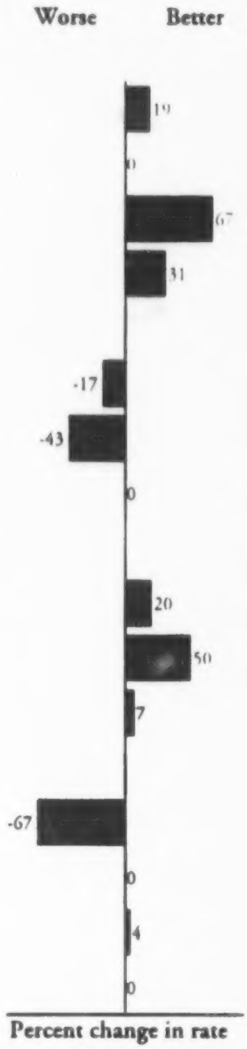


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Bullitt County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,792	84	2,125	90
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		146	7	167	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		19	9	8	3
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		10	32	8	22
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,701	12	2,283	14
Ages 0-4		499	14	836	20
Ages 5-17		1,202	12	1,447	12
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	78	5	62	4
Sexual abuse		35	2	24	1
Neglect/dependency		240	15	227	14
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	202	3	332	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		107	3	136	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		535	93	536	97
Average daily attendance K-12		9,188	94	9,598	94



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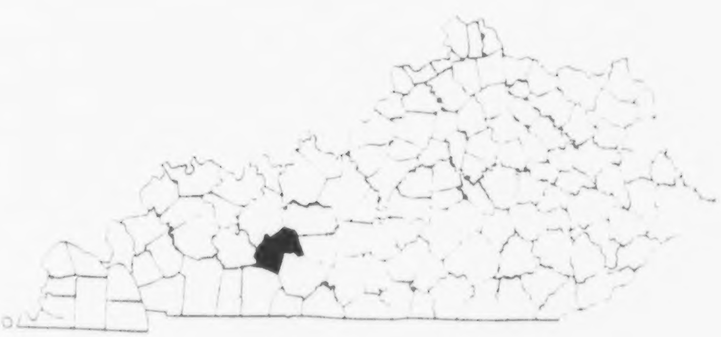
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,389	1,184	857
Children	949	819	587
Food Stamp recipients	4,488	3,462	3,219
Children	2,247	1,757	1,652
SSI recipients	784	780	848
Children	124	110	120
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	5,638	5,352
Children		3,217	3,056

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	47,567	59,304	25
0-4	3,483	4,192	20
5-17	10,474	12,444	19
18-19	1,610	1,853	15
20-64	28,747	36,469	27
65 and older	3,253	4,346	34
Whites	47,184	58,775	25
Blacks	206	271	32
Hispanics	164	312	90

Butler County



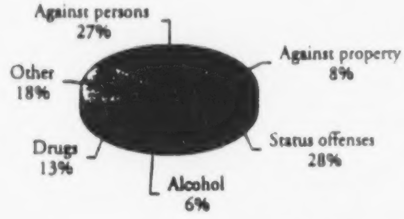
✱ 12% of high school graduates went to vocational/technical school, second highest in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	898	864
Percent female	48	45
Percent white	99	98
Percent black	0	1
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	8
by injury	0	6
Death rate (per 100,000)		244
Total births, 1994-98	3	144

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 72



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	6	6
Ages 13 -14	4	4
Age 15	4	17
Age 16	3	13
Ages 17 and over	3	10
Percent female	63	13
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	0

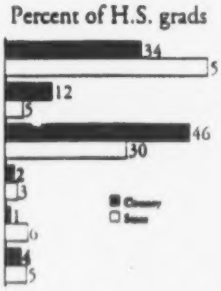
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	32	29	31
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	64	80	84
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	15	13	13
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	48	58	54
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	20	21
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	26	21	41
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	23	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	5	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	33	34

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 696

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	238
in vocational/technical school	82
employed	323
in the military	16
combined work and school	10
not successful	27

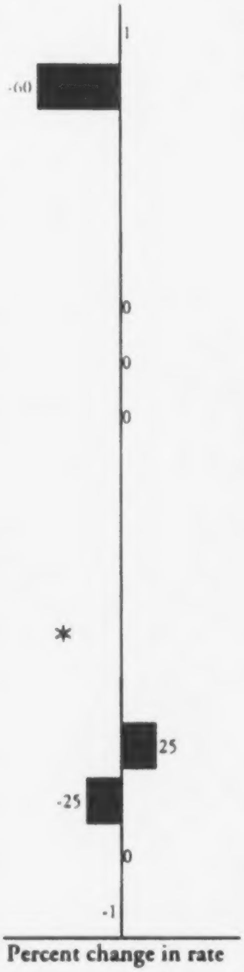


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Butler County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	345	76	348	77		1
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		24	5	36	8	-60	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		4			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3		2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	861	29	859	29		0
Ages 0-4		293	39	301	39		0
Ages 5-17		568	25	558	25		0
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	20	7	4			
Sexual abuse		13	4	4			
Neglect/dependency		30	10	63	21	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	55	4	39	3		25
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		38	4	50	5	-25	
H.S. grads with successful transition		109	95	145	95		0
Average daily attendance K-12		2,119	95	2,227	94	-1	



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	588	510	380
Children	393	344	264
Food Stamp recipients	2,015	1,612	1,601
Children	918	722	698
SSI recipients	616	603	606
Children	50	46	46
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,570	2,511
Children		1,236	1,201

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	11,245	11,926	6
0-4	734	762	4
5-17	2,262	2,305	2
18-19	309	307	-1
20-64	6,284	6,909	10
65 and older	1,656	1,643	-1
Whites	11,158	11,827	6
Blacks	55	62	13
Hispanics	38	58	53

Caldwell County

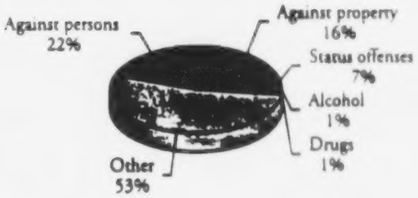
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	843	915
Percent female	50	46
Percent white	92	93
Percent black	8	7
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	9
by injury	0	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		252
Total births, 1994-98	6	139

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 195



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	4	2
Ages 13 -14	0	35
Age 15	3	38
Age 16	2	63
Ages 17 and over	4	44
Percent female	75	15
Percent white	100	72
Percent black	0	28

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	9
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	9
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	44	32	27
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	79	75	65
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	18	11	12
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	51	41	44
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	20	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	37	42	57
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	28	24	15
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	7	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	25	41

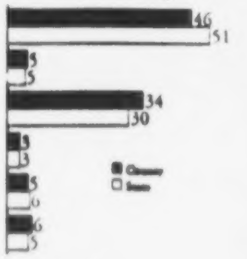
Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 680

Six months after graduation were:

in college	315
in vocational/technical school	34
employed	231
in the military	21
combined work and school	36
not successful	43

Percent of H.S. grads

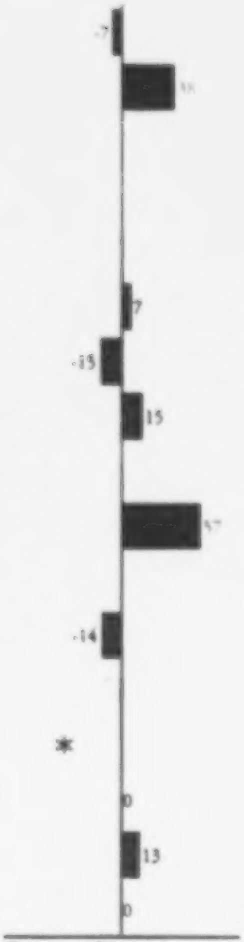


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Caldwell County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	422	80	391	88	-7	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		42	8	24	5		38
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		8	15	4			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		0			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	899	29	832	27		7
Ages 0-4		260	33	299	38	-15	
Ages 5-17		639	27	533	23		15
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	21	7	9	3		57
Sexual abuse		5		1			
Neglect/dependency		67	22	78	25	-14	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	34	2	67	5	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		27	3	30	3		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		108	86	144	97		13
Average daily attendance K-12		1,973	95	1,962	95		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	575	538	393
Children	380	357	266
Food Stamp recipients	1,710	1,539	1,370
Children	749	683	577
SSI recipients	533	489	523
Children	72	68	67
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,504	2,410
Children		1,183	1,144

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	13,232	13,314	1
0-4	804	782	-3
5-17	2,355	2,280	-3
18-19	344	324	-6
20-64	7,243	7,580	5
65 and older	2,486	2,348	-6
Whites	12,418	12,493	1
Blacks	771	776	1
Hispanics	30	42	40

Calloway County

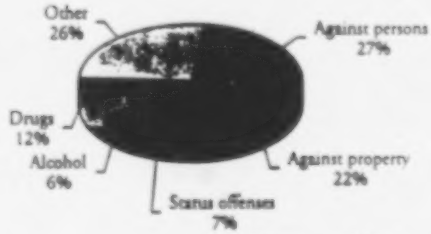
* Teen birth rate was among lowest in state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,770	3,401
Percent female	49	52
Percent white	96	93
Percent black	3	5
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	8
by injury	1	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		60
Total births, 1994-98	2	219

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 299



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	2	9
Ages 13 -14	10	25
Age 15	3	55
Age 16	6	85
Ages 17 and over	1	103
Percent female	55	18
Percent white	100	98
Percent black	0	2

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	8
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	7
Percent female	13

Teen Birth Trends

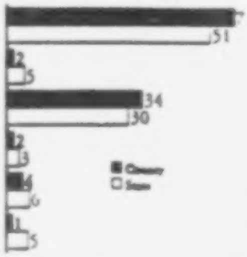
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	51	41	49
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	27	24	28
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	13	10	14
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	20	20	25
Teen births as a percent of all births	16	13	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	17	33	50
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	14	14	14
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	8	16
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	41	40

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,518

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	866
in vocational/technical school	28
employed	514
in the military	27
combined work and school	61
not successful	22

Percent of H.S. grads

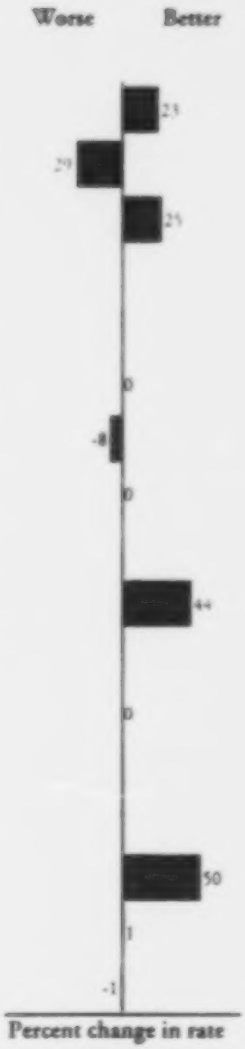


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 1

Calloway County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	697	72	857	81
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		65	7	96	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		12	12	10	9
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3		4	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,228	21	1,301	21
Ages 0-4		392	24	469	26
Ages 5-17		836	19	832	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	54	9	30	5
Sexual abuse		8	1	3	
Neglect/dependency		86	14	88	14
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	9	0	59	2
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		32	2	25	1
H.S. grads with successful transition		262	97	313	98
Average daily attendance K-12		4,230	96	4,328	95



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	666	693	597
Children	433	455	401
Food Stamp recipients	2,370	2,112	1,821
Children	1,057	982	863
SSI recipients	763	743	706
Children	121	102	102
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,872	3,788
Children		1,924	1,901

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	30,735	33,478	9
0-4	1,650	1,783	8
5-17	4,371	4,668	7
18-19	2,215	2,250	2
20-64	17,556	19,757	13
65 and older	4,943	5,020	2
Whites	29,609	32,139	9
Blacks	962	1,095	14
Hispanics	160	239	49

Campbell County

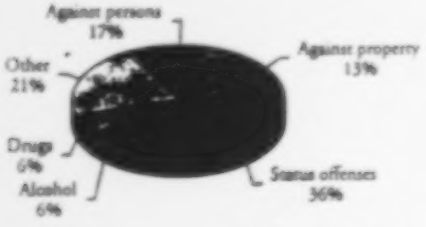
***** Teen birth rate has not declined since 1980.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	6,000	5,973
Percent female	50	49
Percent white	97	97
Percent black	1	2
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	4	15
by injury	1	15
Death rate (per 100,000)		63
Total births, 1994-98	24	906

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 1,816



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	82	187
Ages 13 -14	177	252
Age 15	116	156
Age 16	147	209
Ages 17 and over	139	349
Percent female	32	23
Percent white	93	92
Percent black	7	8

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	34
Ages 14 and under	12
Ages 15-18	22
Percent female	9

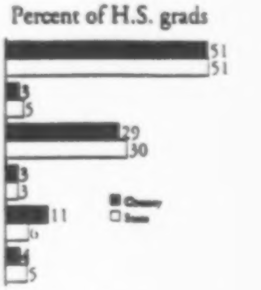
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	235	180	180
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	59	63	61
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	90	71	65
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	37	43	37
Teen births as a percent of all births	17	14	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	43	68	84
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	25	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	9	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	42	43

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 3,499

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,774
in vocational/technical school	118
employed	998
in the military	109
combined work and school	373
not successful	127

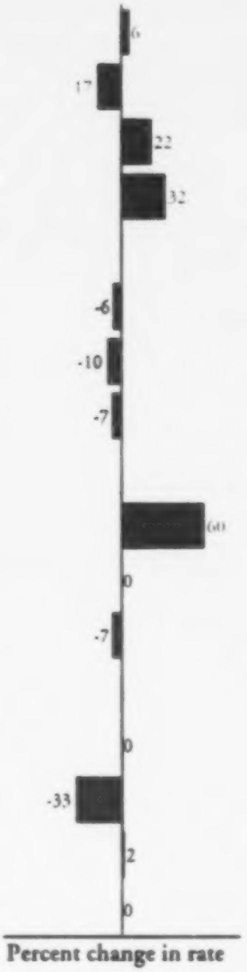


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Campbell County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	3,286	85	3,488	90		6
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		214	6	272	7	17	
(deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		36	9	26	7		22
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		10	19	7	13		32
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	3,526	16	3,886	17	-6	
Ages 0-4		1,321	20	1,499	22	-10	
Ages 5-17		2,205	14	2,387	15	-7	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	105	5	48	2		60
Sexual abuse		26	1	22	1		0
Neglect/dependency		313	14	348	15	-7	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	225	3	223	3		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		129	3	202	4	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		565	94	701	96		2
Average daily attendance K-12		11,526	95	12,020	95		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,986	2,621	2,152
Children	2,106	1,893	1,508
Food Stamp recipients	7,045	5,661	5,090
Children	3,782	2,992	2,742
SSI recipients	1,944	1,866	1,903
Children	445	397	388
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	10,004	9,615
Children		5,258	5,050

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	83,866	87,381	4
0-4	6,585	6,708	2
5-17	15,942	15,999	0
18-19	2,462	2,399	-3
20-64	48,132	51,036	6
65 and older	10,745	11,239	5
Whites	82,651	85,925	4
Blacks	852	959	13
Hispanics	319	488	53

Carlisle County

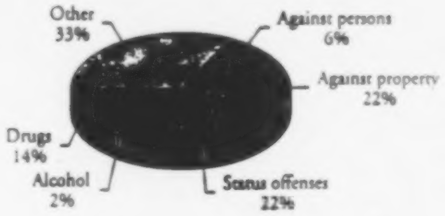
✱ 14% of high school graduates went to vocational/technical school, highest in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	347	385
Percent female	50	48
Percent white	98	98
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	1
by injury	2	1
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	41

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99	49



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	2	2
Ages 13 -14	4	0
Age 15	1	6
Age 16	3	5
Ages 17 and over	1	25
Percent female	64	6
Percent white	82	89
Percent black	18	11

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Out-of-home placement, FY 99

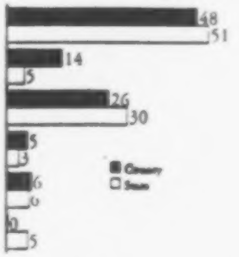
Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	12	* 9	7
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	61	48	38
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	4	3	5
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)			
Teen births as a percent of all births	16	15	13
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	16	37	45
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	19	11	23
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	15	18
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	26	36

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	264
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	127
in vocational/technical school	37
employed	68
in the military	14
combined work and school	17
not successful	1

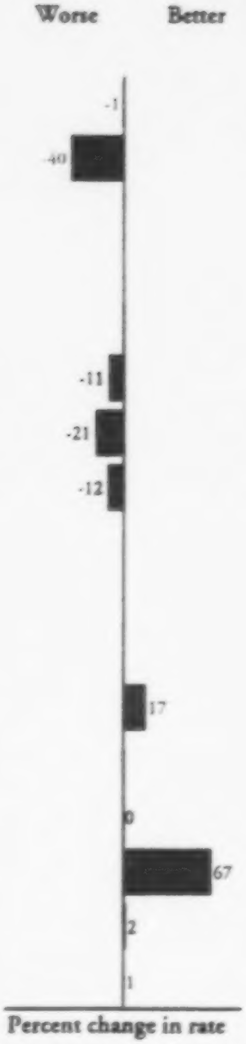


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Carlisle County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	142	77	141	84
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		9	5	11	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		0		1	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		1	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	233	19	261	21
Ages 0-4		77	24	96	29
Ages 5-17		156	17	165	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	5		3	
Sexual abuse		1		0	
Neglect/dependency		7	6	6	5
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	24	4	24	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		10	3	4	1
H.S. grads with successful transition		63	98	51	100
Average daily attendance K-12		813	95	840	96



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	120	88	71
Children	83	59	49
Food Stamp recipients	442	362	315
Children	201	155	137
SSI recipients	174	178	175
Children	36	32	31
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	775	748
Children		391	379

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	5,238	5,320	2
0-4	310	307	-1
5-17	961	939	-2
18-19	145	138	-5
20-64	2,866	3,025	6
65 and older	956	911	-5
Whites	5,168	5,243	1
Blacks	55	58	5
Hispanics	21	29	38

Carroll County

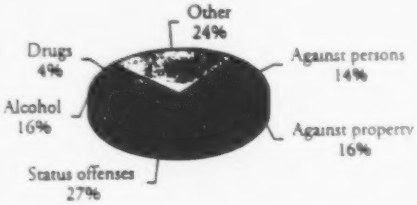
✱ High school graduates were as likely to be employed as go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	680	715
Percent female	49	45
Percent white	96	95
Percent black	2	4
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	5
by injury	0	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	111

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99	343



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	29	35
Ages 13 -14	23	74
Age 15	15	52
Age 16	11	57
Ages 17 and over	13	34
Percent female	51	21
Percent white	99	92
Percent black	1	8

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	12
Ages 14 and under	4
Ages 15-18	8
Percent female	8

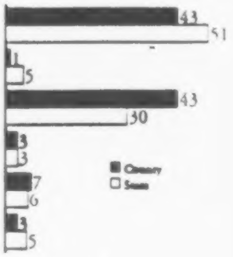
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	39	27	21
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	91	86	66
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	15	9	6
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	57	44	28
Teen births as a percent of all births	25	20	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	26	57	61
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	27	21	17
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	20	15	14
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	42	48

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	492
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	212
in vocational/technical school	6
employed	212
in the military	15
combined work and school	32
not successful	15

Percent of H.S. grads

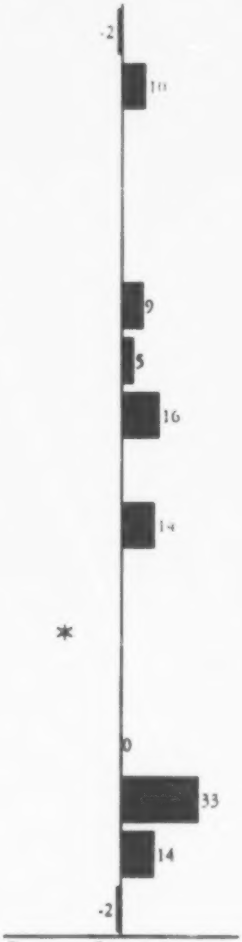


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Carroll County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	295	73	289	81	-2	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		39	10	31	9		10
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		4			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	829	33	742	30		9
Ages 0-4		269	42	271	40		5
Ages 5-17		560	31	471	26		16
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	17	7	15	6		14
Sexual abuse		2		8	3		
Neglect/dependency		22	9	82	32	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	11	1	9	1		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		26	3	21	2		33
H.S. grads with successful transition		108	87	99	99		14
Average daily attendance K-12		1,695	96	1,637	94	-2	



Percent change in rate

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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	422	354	248
Children	287	239	172
Food Stamp recipients	1,340	1,087	972
Children	604	482	417
SSI recipients	450	454	462
Children	54	60	58
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,934	1,862
Children		908	877

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	9,292	9,603	3
0-4	645	651	1
5-17	1,883	1,885	0
18-19	261	261	0
20-64	5,207	5,506	6
65 and older	1,296	1,300	0
Whites	9,061	9,335	3
Blacks	199	227	14
Hispanics	22	31	41

Carter County

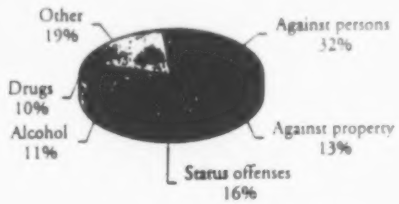
* 11% of high school graduates were not working or in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,011	2,350
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	8
by injury	2	8
Death rate (per 100,000)		88
Total births, 1994-98	4	364

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 135



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	1	9
Ages 13 -14	7	22
Age 15	6	19
Age 16	2	9
Ages 17 and over	5	55
Percent female	52	10
Percent white	100	97
Percent black	0	3

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	15
Ages 14 and under	4
Ages 15-18	10
Percent female	13

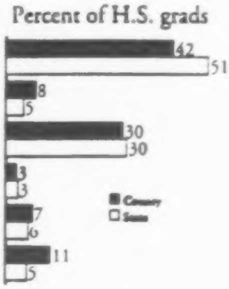
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	95	64	73
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	79	61	66
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	33	18	24
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	48	29	35
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	18	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	24	39	55
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	20	15
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	8	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	26	35

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,443

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	608
in vocational/technical school	109
employed	426
in the military	39
combined work and school	98
not successful	163

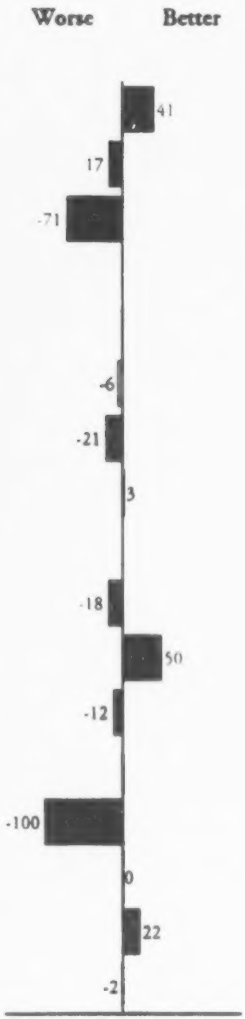


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Carter County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	649	63	914	84
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		67	6	81	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	7	13	12
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		11	73	4	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,333	36	2,604	38
Ages 0-4		637	42	849	51
Ages 5-17		1,696	35	1,755	34
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	76	11	91	13
Sexual abuse		39	6	19	3
Neglect/dependency		285	43	330	48
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	112	3	198	6
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		99	4	87	4
H.S. grads with successful transition		226	78	262	95
Average daily attendance K-12		4,382	94	4,385	92



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

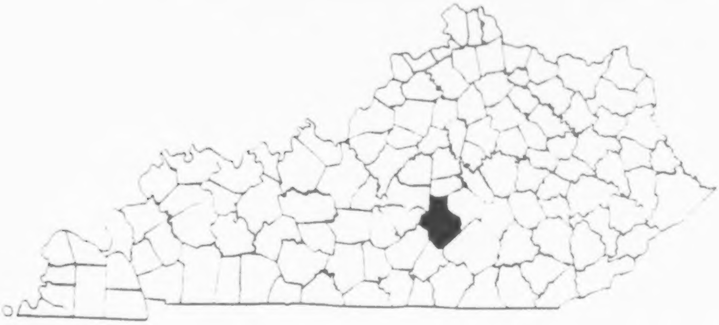
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,591	1,418	1,092
Children	1,072	974	757
Food Stamp recipients	5,772	4,769	4,727
Children	2,580	2,121	2,138
SSI recipients	1,810	1,811	1,842
Children	167	158	161
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	6,828	6,856
Children		3,276	3,359

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	24,340	26,848	10
0-4	1,531	1,644	7
5-17	4,987	5,297	6
18-19	899	916	2
20-64	13,828	15,722	14
65 and older	3,095	3,269	6
Whites	24,278	26,772	10
Blacks	21	28	33
Hispanics	60	96	60

Casey County



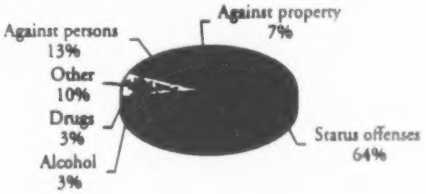
* 64% of juvenile court referrals were for status (non-criminal) offenses.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,073	1,129
Percent female	48	47
Percent white	98	98
Percent black	1	0
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	1
by injury	1	1
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	5	197

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 208



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	25	3
Ages 13 -14	37	4
Age 15	20	13
Age 16	29	16
Ages 17 and over	23	38
Percent female	33	16
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	12
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	9
Percent female	8

Teen Birth Trends

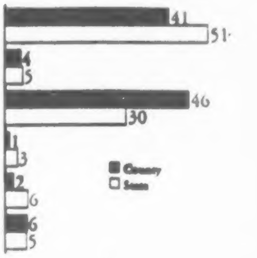
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	60	36	42
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	90	69	81
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	29	11	16
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	65	32	45
Teen births as a percent of all births	25	18	21
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	18	28	45
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	28	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	3	10
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	24	26

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 759

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	313
in vocational/technical school	30
employed	350
in the military	8
combined work and school	16
not successful	42

Percent of H.S. grads

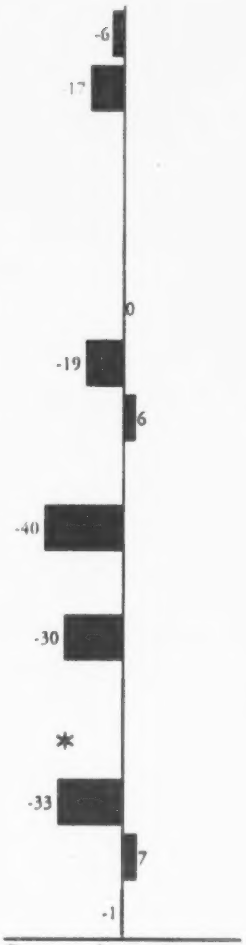


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Casey County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	· Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	415	72	392	66	-6	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		35	6	41	7	-17	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	12	4			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5		3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,233	34	1,249	34		0
Ages 0-4		377	42	460	50	-19	
Ages 5-17		856	31	789	29		6
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	17	5	26	7	-40	
Sexual abuse		5		2			
Neglect/dependency		36	10	50	13	-30	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	16	1	58	4	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		33	3	44	4	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		162	91	156	97		7
Average daily attendance K-12		2,386	95	2,292	94	-1	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

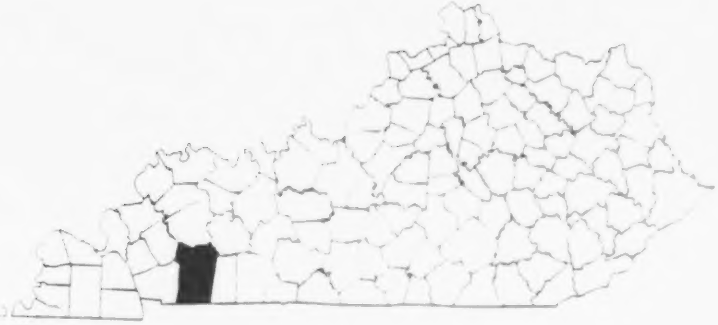
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	499	435	328
Children	356	314	239
Food Stamp recipients	2,403	1,954	1,839
Children	1,019	791	743
SSI recipients	1,326	1,292	1,319
Children	104	86	90
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,699	3,630
Children		1,564	1,516

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	14,211	14,773	4
0-4	935	943	1
5-17	2,847	2,835	0
18-19	390	371	-5
20-64	7,913	8,498	7
65 and older	2,126	2,126	0
Whites	14,125	14,667	4
Blacks	42	49	17
Hispanics	47	70	49

Christian County



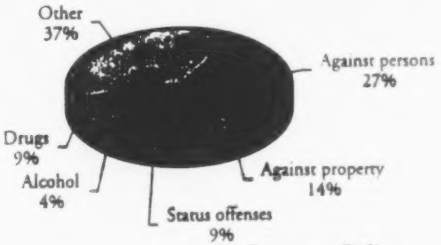
* 13% of high school graduates were not working or in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	4,623	5,728
Percent female	49	39
Percent white	60	65
Percent black	33	28
Percent Hispanic	6	6
Total deaths, 1994-98	6	28
by injury	3	25
Death rate (per 100,000)	32	135
Total births, 1994-98	31	1,098

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 931



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	9	54
Ages 13 -14	27	164
Age 15	21	168
Age 16	14	211
Ages 17 and over	16	247
Percent female	52	19
Percent white	55	37
Percent black	42	63

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	71
Ages 14 and under	16
Ages 15-18	55
Percent female	20

Teen Birth Trends

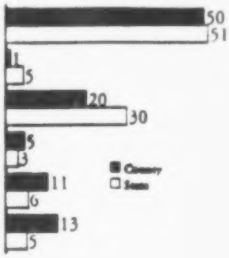
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	298	176	207
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	106	84	91
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	97	57	75
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	59	48	56
Teen births as a percent of all births	18	13	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	39	56	61
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	29	31	26
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	22	11	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	19	17

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,312

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,154
in vocational/technical school	28
employed	469
in the military	111
combined work and school	246
not successful	304

Percent of H.S. grads

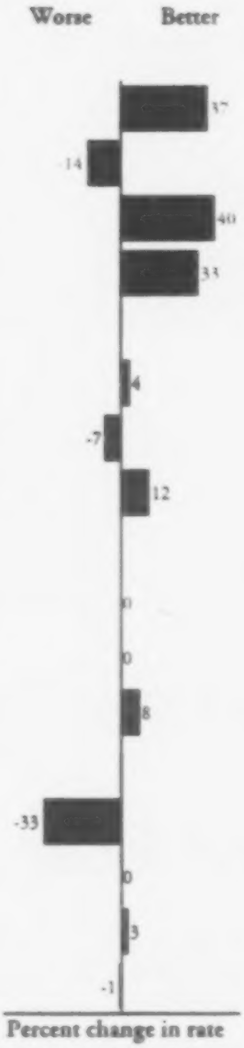


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Christian County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care		2,526	66	3,467	79
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	272	7	345	8
(deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		37	10	27	6
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		21	46	14	31
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	4,580	26	4,793	25
Ages 0-4		1,619	27	1,932	29
Ages 5-17		2,961	25	2,861	22
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	108	6	109	6
Sexual abuse		19	1	26	1
Neglect/dependency		237	12	208	11
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	357	6	470	8
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		195	5	210	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		451	89	409	92
Average daily attendance K-12		8,431	95	8,092	94



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,643	2,630	2,230
Children	1,864	1,866	1,546
Food Stamp recipients	8,113	6,948	6,581
Children	4,352	3,724	3,473
SSI recipients	2,171	2,091	2,098
Children	442	373	393
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	10,484	10,141
Children		5,706	5,480

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	68,941	72,493	5
0-4	6,007	6,273	4
5-17	12,025	12,796	6
18-19	2,966	2,906	-2
20-64	41,143	42,678	4
65 and older	6,800	7,840	15
Whites	50,539	52,855	5
Blacks	17,154	17,965	5
Hispanics	2,339	3,376	44

Clark County

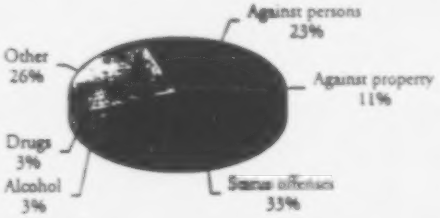
✱ Nearly half of recent teen births occurred to mothers who smoked.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,146	2,275
Percent female	49	47
Percent white	93	92
Percent black	6	7
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	9
by injury	0	8
Death rate (per 100,000)		102
Total births, 1994-98	13	355

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 647



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	67	57
Ages 13 -14	56	86
Age 15	25	46
Age 16	49	79
Ages 17 and over	17	165
Percent female	49	22
Percent white	83	78
Percent black	17	22

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	9
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	7
Percent female	0

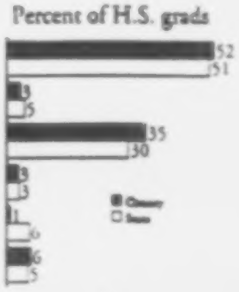
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	95	74	70
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	78	72	65
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	38	25	29
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	47	40	42
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	17	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	32	50	64
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	22	26
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	15	13	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	36	46

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,509

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	784
in vocational/technical school	51
employed	525
in the military	44
combined work and school	13
not successful	92

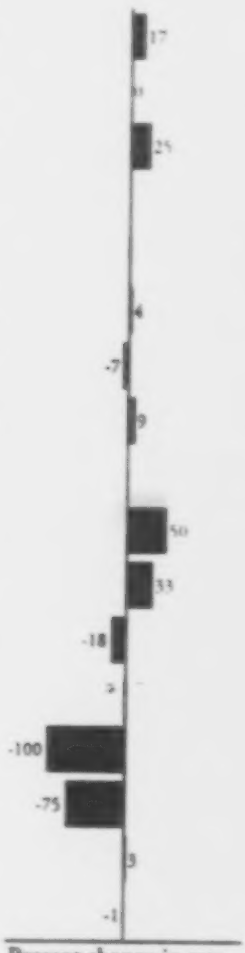


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Clark County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals	939	75	1,094	85		17
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds	1989-91	84	–	96	–		0
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)	vs 1996-98	10	8	8	6		25
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989	1,791	24	1,795	23		4
Ages 0-4	vs	559	28	651	30	-7	
Ages 5-17	1995	1,232	22	1,144	20		9
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996	60	8	33	4		50
Sexual abuse	vs	21	3	17	2		33
Neglect/dependency	1998	88	11	101	13	-18	
Public Education							
Students who were retained		59	2	149	4	-100	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out	1993	102	4	173	7	-75	
H.S. grads with successful transition	vs 1998	300	93	270	96		3
Average daily attendance K-12		4,979	95	4,905	94	-1	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. – indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

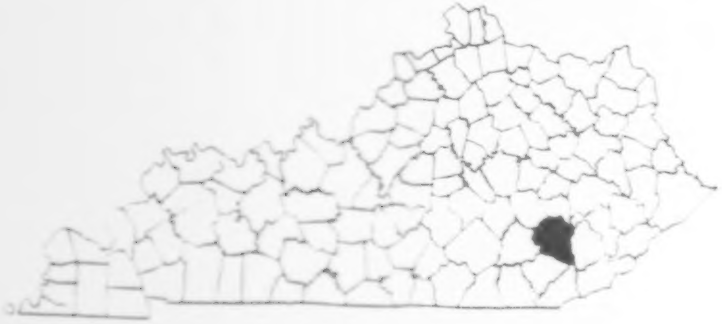
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,134	1,041	785
Children	788	735	568
Food Stamp recipients	3,261	2,749	2,698
Children	1,536	1,300	1,288
SSI recipients	1,104	1,102	1,097
Children	173	154	148
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,886	4,720
Children		2,448	2,390

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	29,496	31,978	8
0-4	2,019	2,097	4
5-17	5,630	5,805	3
18-19	852	854	0
20-64	17,326	19,129	10
65 and older	3,669	4,093	12
Whites	27,760	29,988	8
Blacks	1,617	1,858	15
Hispanics	98	159	62

Clay County



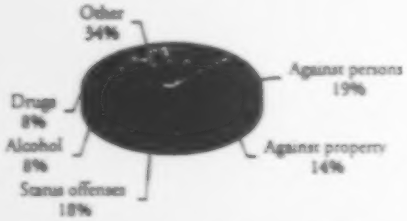
✱ Teen birth rates were among highest in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,963	1,959
Percent female	51	48
Percent white	97	98
Percent black	2	1
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	10
by injury	1	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		131
Total births, 1994-98	2	373

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99	323



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	15	41
Ages 13 -14	19	43
Age 15	7	64
Age 16	13	66
Ages 17 and over	3	52
Percent female	60	17
Percent white	96	99
Percent black	4	1

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	7
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	116	94	74
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	97	104	81
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	45	35	29
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	58	62	48
Teen births as a percent of all births	28	24	24
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	26	31	46
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	28	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	12	10	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	41	43

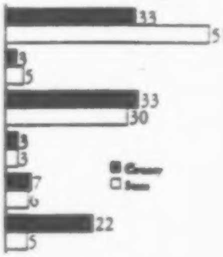
Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	1,050

Six months after graduation were:

in college	341
in vocational/technical school	29
employed	349
in the military	33
combined work and school	68
not successful	230

Percent of H.S. grads



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 7

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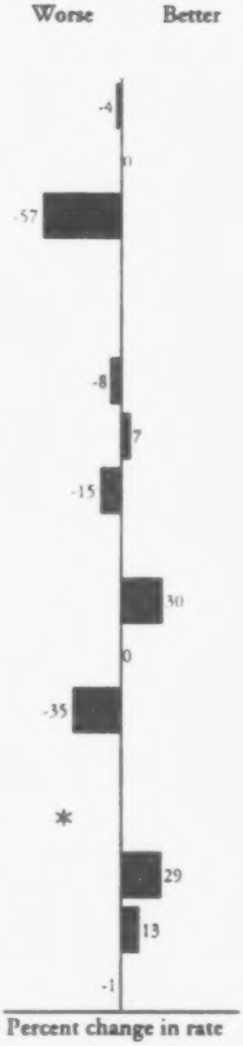
Clay County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	791	71	760	82
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		89	8	78	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		8	7	10	11
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5		7	46
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	3,122	48	3,504	52
Ages 0-4		897	54	876	50
Ages 5-17		2,225	46	2,628	53
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	64	10	44	7
Sexual abuse		16	2	16	2
Neglect/dependency		150	23	210	31
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	96	3	195	7
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		136	7	97	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		146	69	154	78
Average daily attendance K-12		4,250	94	4,093	93



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,835	2,548	2,137
Children	2,028	1,885	1,553
Food Stamp recipients	9,083	8,082	7,762
Children	3,710	3,349	3,137
SSI recipients	3,582	3,506	3,679
Children	416	356	402
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	9,563	9,474
Children		4,331	4,256

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	21,746	22,799	5
0-4	1,636	1,683	3
5-17	4,984	5,056	1
18-19	713	698	-2
20-64	12,113	13,058	8
65 and older	2,300	2,304	0
Whites	21,344	22,329	5
Blacks	335	382	14
Hispanics	46	66	43

Clinton County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile

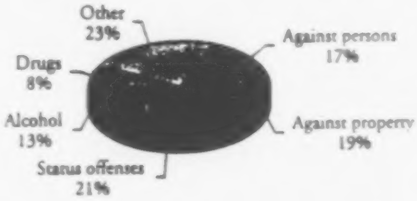
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	634	696
Percent female	50	51
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	5
by injury	3	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	110

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 53



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	3
Ages 13 -14	2	15
Age 15	1	3
Age 16	4	8
Ages 17 and over	3	13
Percent female	36	36
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	2
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	0

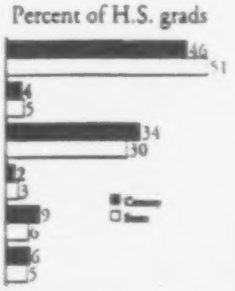
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	30	19	19
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	73	54	54
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	14	7	6
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	55	31	25
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	17	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	13	21	40
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	20	19	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	6	12	7
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	42	31

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 436

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	199
in vocational/technical school	17
employed	147
in the military	10
combined work and school	37
not successful	26

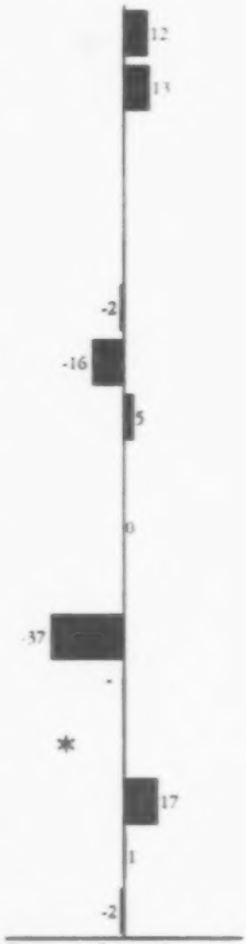


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Clinton County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	280	80	314	88		12
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		28	8	25	7		13
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		0		2			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	115	3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,031	45	1,042	46	-2	
Ages 0-4		298	49	330	57	-16	
Ages 5-17		733	44	712	42		5
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	23	10	22	10		0
Sexual abuse		11	5	6			
Neglect/dependency		42	19	58	26	-37	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	27	3	89	9	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		41	6	38	5		17
H.S. grads with successful transition		76	89	61	90		1
Average daily attendance K-12		1,423	94	1,412	92	-2	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

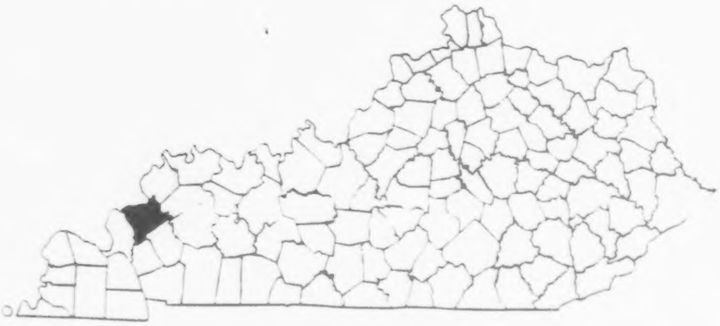
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	568	506	423
Children	380	343	292
Food Stamp recipients	2,465	2,262	2,124
Children	953	850	786
SSI recipients	1,053	1,075	1,125
Children	70	63	58
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,143	3,179
Children		1,251	1,256

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	9,135	9,346	2
0-4	563	558	-1
5-17	1,723	1,677	-3
18-19	256	238	-7
20-64	5,197	5,441	5
65 and older	1,396	1,432	3
Whites	9,118	9,313	2
Blacks	6	17	183
Hispanics	37	53	43

Crittenden County



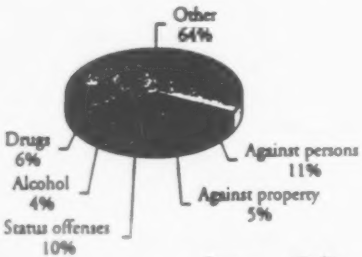
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	640	683
Percent female	46	48
Percent white	98	99
Percent black	0	1
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	2
by injury	1	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	79

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 124



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	2	2
Ages 13 -14	6	28
Age 15	2	28
Age 16	0	12
Ages 17 and over	2	41
Percent female	33	6
Percent white	100	99
Percent black	0	1

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	2
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

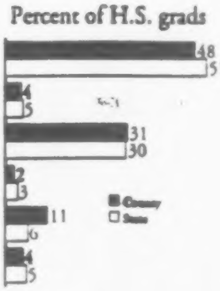
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	25	15	17
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	61	47	53
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	10	4	6
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	42		30
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	15	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	18	40	51
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	17	13	27
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	4	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	24	37

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 499

Six months after graduation were:

in college	239
in vocational/technical school	20
employed	154
in the military	11
combined work and school	53
not successful	22



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

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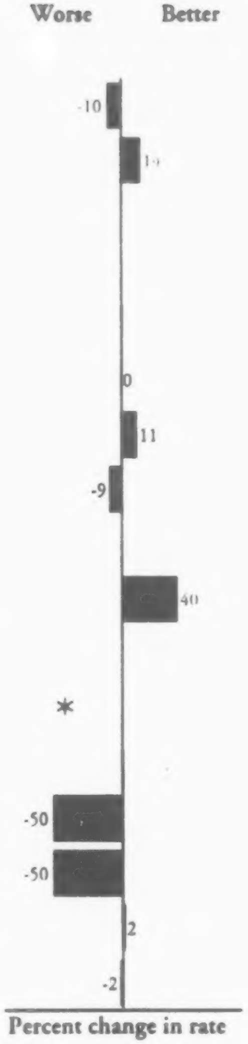
Crittenden County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	234	75	210	71
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		22	7	18	6
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		1		4	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		1	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	592	26	586	26
Ages 0-4		211	36	199	32
Ages 5-17		381	22	387	24
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	23	10	14	6
Sexual abuse		3		4	
Neglect/dependency		22	10	54	23
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	23	2	36	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		13	2	24	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		108	95	104	97
Average daily attendance K-12		1,504	97	1,482	95



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

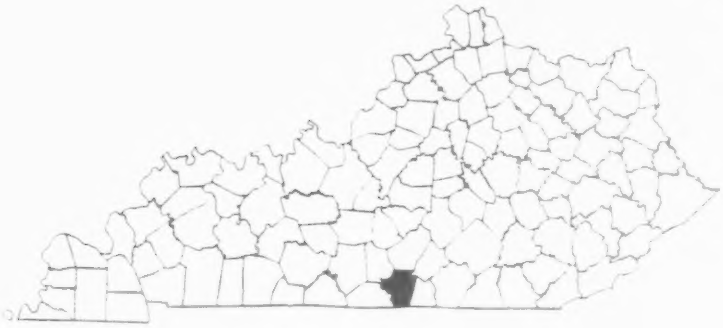
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	377	363	285
Children	241	239	194
Food Stamp recipients	1,157	1,064	956
Children	492	441	398
SSI recipients	367	353	345
Children	33	26	34
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,658	1,651
Children		751	753

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	9,196	9,574	4
0-4	594	613	3
5-17	1,695	1,728	2
18-19	262	250	-5
20-64	5,018	5,540	10
65 and older	1,627	1,443	-11
Whites	9,097	9,458	4
Blacks	78	89	14
Hispanics	24	38	58

Cumberland County



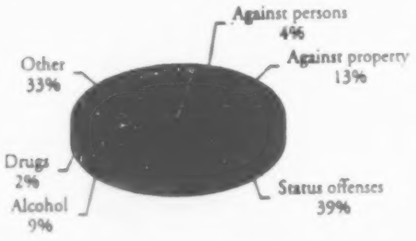
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	416	414
Percent female	55	48
Percent white	97	95
Percent black	3	4
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	3
by injury	0	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	2	77

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 54



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	1	11
Ages 13 -14	5	2
Age 15	5	5
Age 16	4	10
Ages 17 and over	6	5
Percent female	33	12
Percent white	95	79
Percent black	5	21

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	0
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	0
Percent female	

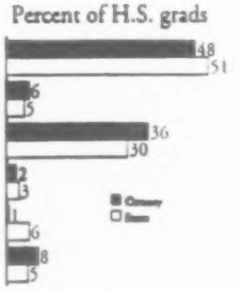
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	27	16	12
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	85	78	60
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	11	6	3
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	52	48	
Teen births as a percent of all births	26	19	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	26	40	50
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	28	26	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	1	2	0
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	47	28

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 336

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	160
in vocational/technical school	19
employed	120
in the military	8
combined work and school	2
not successful	27



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Cumberland County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse
Child Health						
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	206	78	181	83	-12
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		30	11	10	5	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		1		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		2		
Child Poverty						
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	603	37	614	38	-3
Ages 0-4		205	47	216	46	
Ages 5-17		398	34	398	35	-3
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)						
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	17	11	5		
Sexual abuse		4		0		
Neglect/dependency		26	16	18	12	
Public Education						
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	32	4	42	5	-25
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		16	3	19	3	
H.S. grads with successful transition		70	100	59	87	-13
Average daily attendance K-12		1,104	95	1,110	94	-1

Percent cha

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessar

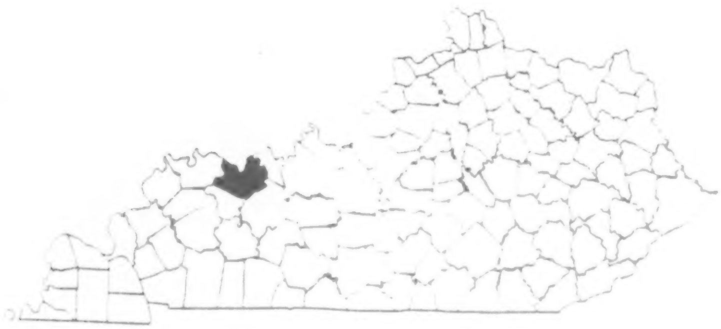
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	471	446	339
Children	318	303	243
Food Stamp recipients	1,519	1,450	1,346
Children	575	542	497
SSI recipients	746	726	741
Children	59	53	59
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,182	2,116
Children		875	856

Population Trends

	1990	1998
Total Persons	6,784	6,828
0-4	432	420
5-17	1,187	1,145
18-19	168	157
20-64	3,767	3,894
65 and older	1,230	1,212
Whites	6,461	6,493
Blacks	307	320
Hispanics	23	35

Daviess County



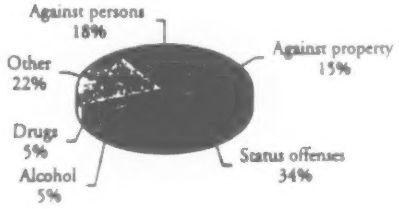
* 77% of teen births occurred to unmarried mothers.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	6,260	6,719
Percent female	48	49
Percent white	93	93
Percent black	6	6
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	21
by injury	1	15
Death rate (per 100,000)		78
Total births, 1994-98	17	968

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 1,028



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	36	40
Ages 13 -14	106	118
Age 15	86	125
Age 16	88	156
Ages 17 and over	36	235
Percent female	55	20
Percent white	89	77
Percent black	11	23

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	47
Ages 14 and under	7
Ages 15-18	39
Percent female	15

Teen Birth Trends

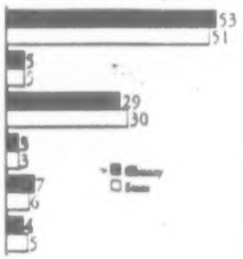
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	267	211	196
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	66	65	59
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	89	64	64
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	36	33	31
Teen births as a percent of all births	18	17	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	32	62	77
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	21	25
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	6	2
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	36	33

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 4,194

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	2,210
in vocational/technical school	189
employed	1,195
in the military	125
combined work and school	299
not successful	176

Percent of H.S. grads

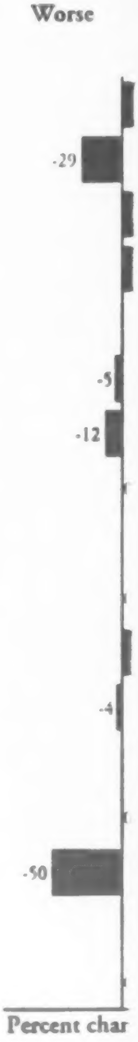


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Daviess County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	2,921	76	3,387	89
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		270	7	333	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		38	10	33	9
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		16	29	10	18
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	4,933	21	5,225	22
Ages 0-4		1,693	26	1,992	29
Ages 5-17		3,240	19	3,233	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	114	5	121	5
Sexual abuse		36	2	29	1
Neglect/dependency		560	24	589	25
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	65	1	91	1
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		141	2	192	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		734	94	842	95
Average daily attendance K-12		13,091	96	13,477	96



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessari

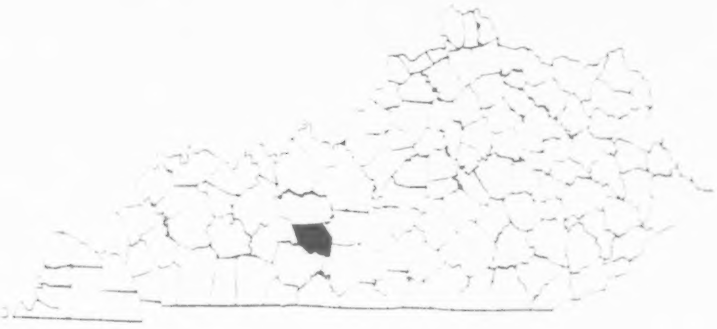
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	3,565	3,303	2,800
Children	2,422	2,269	1,908
Food Stamp recipients	10,535	8,202	7,589
Children	5,130	4,125	3,824
SSI recipients	2,637	2,624	2,717
Children	547	470	518
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	13,579	13,411
Children		7,253	7,189

Population Trends

	1990	1998
Total Persons	87,189	91,139
0-4	6,491	6,480
5-17	17,269	17,137
18-19	2,659	2,590
20-64	49,627	52,481
65 and older	11,143	12,451
Whites	83,230	86,718
Blacks	3,626	3,971
Hispanics	312	463

Edmonson County



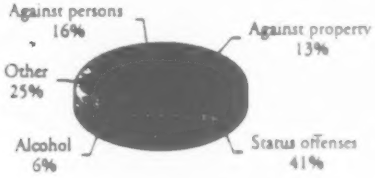
✱ High school graduates were much more likely to work than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	827	1,008
Percent female	48	44
Percent white	99	92
Percent black	0	7
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	2
by injury	1	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	109

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 32



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	4	3
Ages 13 -14	4	2
Age 15	2	0
Age 16	1	3
Ages 17 and over	2	11
Percent female	50	6
Percent white	90	100
Percent black	10	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	2
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	50

Teen Birth Trends

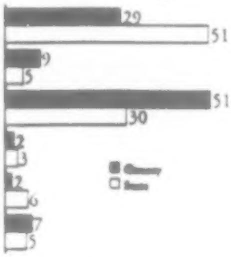
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	28	23	21
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	68	56	48
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	8	9	7
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	29	36	25
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	22	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	15	25	31
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	13	25	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	11	3	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	26	39

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 586

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	170
in vocational/technical school	52
employed	301
in the military	13
combined work and school	10
not successful	40

Percent of H.S. grads

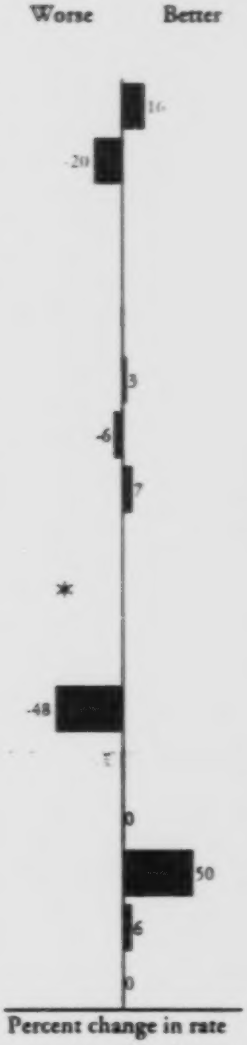


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Edmonson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	246	75	286	83
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		18	5	19	6
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		2	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		5	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	810	30	813	29
Ages 0-4		251	36	284	38
Ages 5-17		559	28	529	26
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	10	4	25	9
Sexual abuse		0		3	
Neglect/dependency		74	27	114	40
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	30	2	23	2
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		51	6	30	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		126	89	115	94
Average daily attendance K-12		1,764	95	1,778	95



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	391	393	350
Children	277	278	247
Food Stamp recipients	1,713	1,587	1,483
Children	704	648	595
SSI recipients	519	521	522
Children	37	34	32
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,294	2,235
Children		1,103	1,061

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	10,357	11,353	10
0-4	656	692	5
5-17	2,077	2,160	4
18-19	377	375	-1
20-64	5,842	6,586	13
65 and older	1,405	1,540	10
Whites	10,166	11,150	10
Blacks	169	174	3
Hispanics	25	44	76

Elliott County

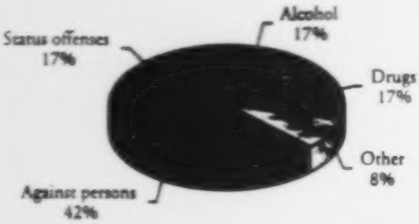
* 15% of high school graduates were not employed or in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	572	523
Percent female	49	44
Percent white	99	100
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	2
by injury	1	1
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	0	80

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 24



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	0	2
Ages 13 -14	1	3
Age 15	0	4
Age 16	0	1
Ages 17 and over	3	10
Percent female	25	21
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	0
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	0
Percent female	

Teen Birth Trends

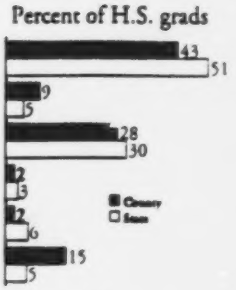
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	20	16	14
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	60	69	61
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	11	7	6
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	48	49	41
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	21	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	18	23	40
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	18	26	29
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	7	11	2
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	30	36

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 393

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	170
in vocational/technical school	34
employed	111
in the military	9
combined work and school	9
not successful	60

Percent of H.S. grads

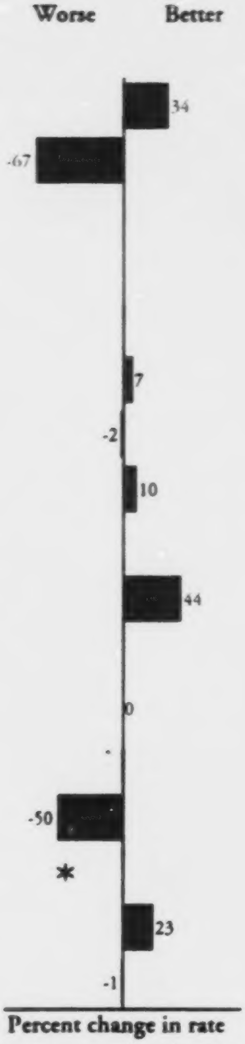


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Elliott County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	132	63	177	85
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		7	3	10	5
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		0	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		0		4	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	843	45	793	42
Ages 0-4		251	55	263	56
Ages 5-17		592	42	530	38
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	17	9	9	5
Sexual abuse		4		1	
Neglect/dependency		27	15	28	15
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	20	2	26	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		15	2	41	7
H.S. grads with successful transition		67	71	67	87
Average daily attendance K-12		1,244	94	1,168	93



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	741	735	597
Children	491	465	397
Food Stamp recipients	2,180	1,911	1,894
Children	893	774	785
SSI recipients	587	566	557
Children	53	50	47
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,320	2,255
Children		1,144	1,114

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	6,455	6,602	2
0-4	458	463	1
5-17	1,433	1,414	-1
18-19	195	185	-5
20-64	3,568	3,768	6
65 and older	801	772	-4
Whites	6,451	6,597	2
Blacks	1	1	0
Hispanics	15	23	53

Estill County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile

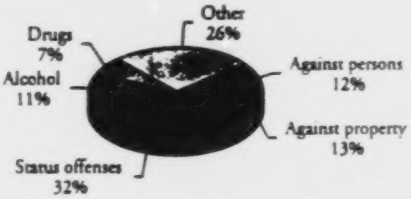
✱ 15% of high school graduates were not employed or in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,169	1,281
Percent female	45	48
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	4
by injury	1	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	2	190

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 167



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	10	3
Ages 13 -14	22	24
Age 15	7	15
Age 16	9	31
Ages 17 and over	5	41
Percent female	55	30
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	2
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	50

Teen Birth Trends

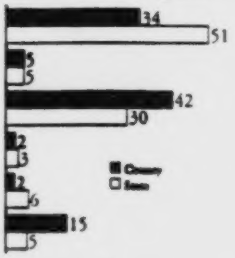
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	65	37	37
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	94	62	60
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	28	11	13
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	64	30	33
Teen births as a percent of all births	29	17	21
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	19	35	54
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	24	26	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	7	11	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	31	30

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 723

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	243
in vocational/technical school	33
employed	303
in the military	17
combined work and school	16
not successful	111

Percent of H.S. grads

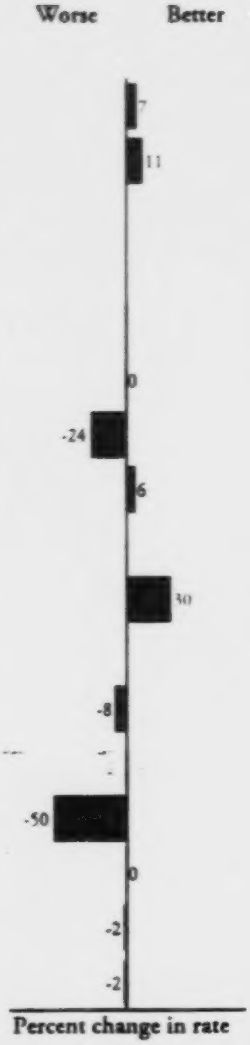


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 6

Estill County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	412	67	442	82
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		53	9	41	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	11	1	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	78	2	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,418	37	1,510	37
Ages 0-4		357	38	484	47
Ages 5-17		1,061	36	1,026	34
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	38	10	28	7
Sexual abuse		5		7	2
Neglect/dependency		50	13	56	14
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	71	4	111	6
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		62	5	67	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		130	89	109	87
Average daily attendance K-12		2,539	95	2,493	93



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

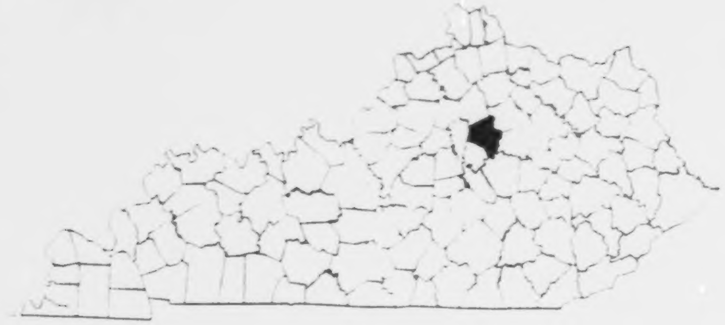
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,073	988	810
Children	729	669	547
Food Stamp recipients	3,777	3,192	2,992
Children	1,549	1,321	1,233
SSI recipients	1,268	1,259	1,273
Children	129	124	122
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,207	4,123
Children		1,897	1,837

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	14,614	15,588	7
0-4	930	966	4
5-17	2,987	3,050	2
18-19	493	489	-1
20-64	8,214	8,994	9
65 and older	1,990	2,089	5
Whites	14,596	15,563	7
Blacks	8	14	75
Hispanics	46	75	63

Fayette County



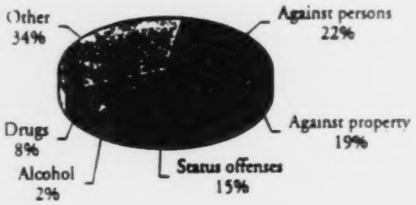
*71% of high school graduates went to college, the highest in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	13,576	17,866
Percent female	49	50
Percent white	74	81
Percent black	21	16
Percent Hispanic	2	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	12	52
by injury	7	42
Death rate (per 100,000)	22	74
Total births, 1994-98	54	1,996

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 4,040



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	45	351
Ages 13 -14	175	733
Age 15	172	604
Age 16	116	697
Ages 17 and over	103	1,032
Percent female	50	20
Percent white	60	56
Percent black	40	44

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	134
Ages 14 and under	34
Ages 15-18	99
Percent female	7

Teen Birth Trends

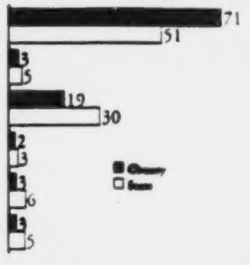
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	478	436	389
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	49	51	44
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	182	160	148
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	38	42	36
Teen births as a percent of all births	15	13	11
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	57	72	80
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	28	26	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	18	18	7
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	27	39

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 7,956

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	5,640
in vocational/technical school	261
employed	1,483
in the military	173
combined work and school	199
not successful	200

Percent of H.S. grads

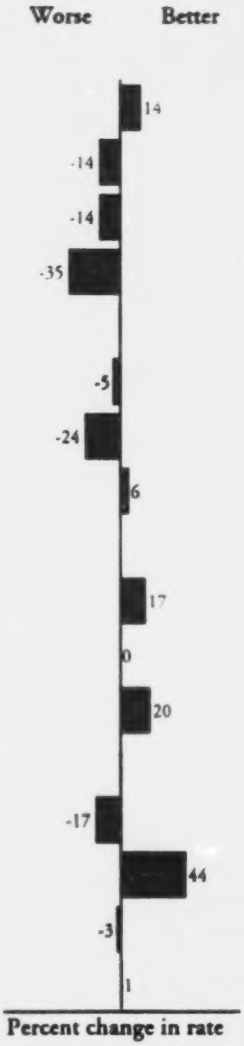


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Fayette County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	7,644	74	8,682	85
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		725	7	844	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		77	7	79	8
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		24	20	33	27
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	9,392	19	10,577	20
Ages 0-4		3,210	21	4,293	26
Ages 5-17		6,182	18	6,284	17
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	335	6	258	5
Sexual abuse		98	2	93	2
Neglect/dependency		766	15	609	12
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	1,308	6	1,396	7
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		1,268	9	666	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		1,491	98	1,619	95
Average daily attendance K-12		29,393	93	30,310	94



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

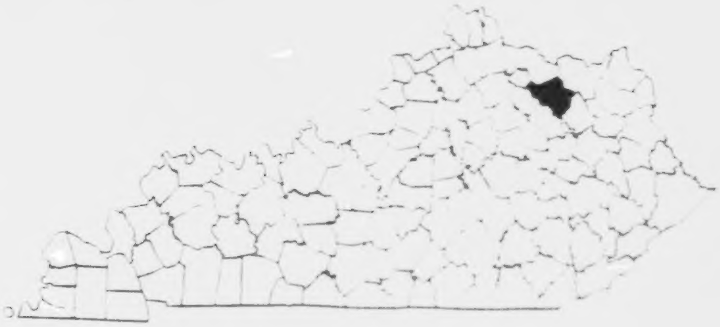
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	6,857	6,211	5,222
Children	4,827	4,412	3,599
Food Stamp recipients	17,401	13,516	12,583
Children	9,055	7,233	6,766
SSI recipients	5,423	5,390	5,489
Children	891	827	888
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	24,871	23,809
Children		12,594	12,040

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	225,366	241,749	7
0-4	15,533	16,089	4
5-17	35,100	36,610	4
18-19	9,284	9,320	0
20-64	143,258	154,792	8
65 and older	22,191	24,938	12
Whites	191,053	202,169	6
Blacks	30,232	33,596	11
Hispanics	2,556	3,773	48

Fleming County



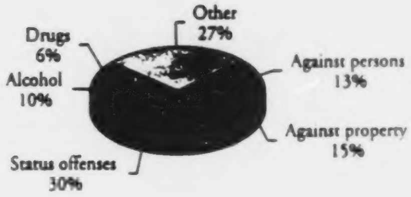
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	919	1,000
Percent female	46	45
Percent white	97	98
Percent black	2	2
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	4
by injury	0	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	124

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 71



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	5	7
Ages 13 -14	2	1
Age 15	1	0
Age 16	2	7
Ages 17 and over	11	35
Percent female	29	14
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

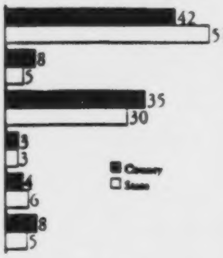
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	40	22	24
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	73	53	56
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	15	6	8
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	42	24	30
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	14	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	21	37	63
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	20	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	12	12	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	48	40

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 785

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	333
in vocational/technical school	59
employed	273
in the military	25
combined work and school	34
not successful	61

Percent of H.S. grads

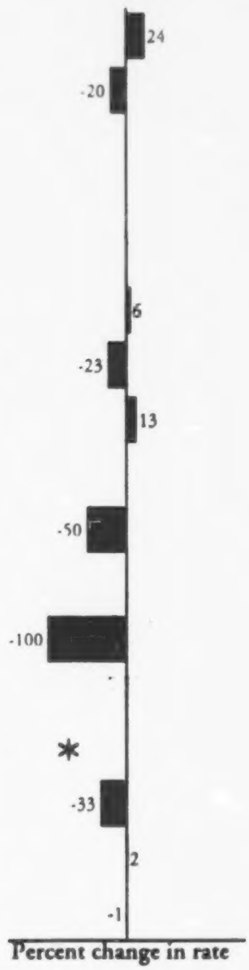


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Fleming County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	320	69	396	79		24
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		22	5	31	6	-20	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		2			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	948	31	954	29		6
Ages 0-4		231	30	321	37	-23	
Ages 5-17		717	31	633	27		13
Child Abuse and Neglect (substanuated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	14	4	21	6	-50	
Sexual abuse		10	3	2			
Neglect/dependency		24	8	54	16	-100	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	29	2	96	6	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		28	3	46	4	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		139	93	145	95		2
Average daily attendance K-12		2,152	95	2,290	94	-1	


Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 · * indicates change in the rate over 100% · - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	558	563	461
Children	373	375	322
Food Stamp recipients	1,989	1,710	1,553
Children	836	725	666
SSI recipients	746	730	756
Children	80	73	77
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,645	2,505
Children		1,239	1,137

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	12,292	13,441	9
0-4	799	862	8
5-17	2,330	2,475	6
18-19	350	359	3
20-64	6,896	7,859	14
65 and older	1,917	1,886	-2
Whites	12,064	13,181	9
Blacks	216	245	13
Hispanics	56	88	57

Floyd County

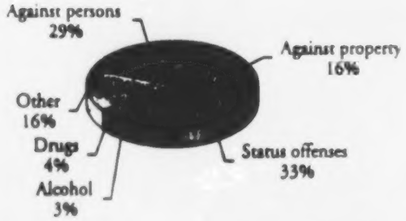
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	3,534	3,725
Percent female	48	45
Percent white	99	95
Percent black	0	5
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	17
by injury	1	15
Death rate (per 100,000)		115
Total births, 1994-98	11	592

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 226



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	8	8
Ages 13 -14	16	41
Age 15	19	26
Age 16	18	30
Ages 17 and over	13	47
Percent female	48	15
Percent white	100	99
Percent black	0	1

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	5
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	4
Percent female	20

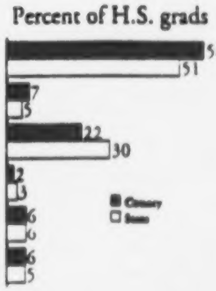
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	198	147	120
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	91	86	73
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	76	59	38
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	59	56	35
Teen births as a percent of all births	26	23	21
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	14	36	52
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	24	24	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	7	5	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	37	36

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,398

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,390
in vocational/technical school	161
employed	529
in the military	51
combined work and school	136
not successful	131



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Floyd County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,465	77	1,418	82	-3	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		119	6	136	8	-33	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		14	7	16	9	-29	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	28	6	22		21
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	4,791	39	5,338	43	-10	
Ages 0-4		1,415	45	1,626	50	-11	
Ages 5-17		3,376	37	3,712	40	-8	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	71	6	67	6		0
Sexual abuse		19	2	16	1		50
Neglect/dependency		117	10	167	14	-40	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	101	2	344	7	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		129	3	164	5	-67	
H.S. grads with successful transition		494	92	434	97		5
Average daily attendance K-12		7,500	93	6,991	91	-2	

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

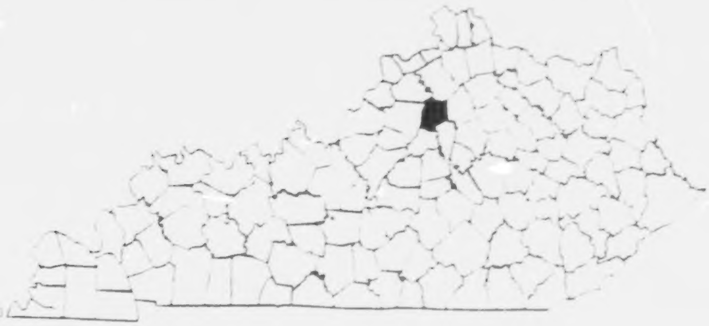
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	4,460	4,207	3,896
Children	2,945	2,814	2,560
Food Stamp recipients	11,855	10,636	10,519
Children	5,368	4,849	4,710
SSI recipients	3,279	3,326	3,532
Children	461	427	460
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	13,569	13,360
Children		6,735	6,530

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	43,586	43,340	-1
0-4	3,118	3,018	-3
5-17	9,481	9,110	-4
18-19	1,384	1,295	-6
20-64	24,628	25,039	2
65 and older	4,975	4,878	-2
Whites	43,167	42,807	-1
Blacks	307	388	26
Hispanics	129	185	43

Franklin County



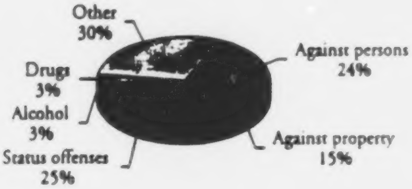
✱ 62% of high school graduates went to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,882	3,585
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	89	80
Percent black	9	18
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	4	14
by injury	2	11
Death rate (per 100,000)		98
Total births, 1994-98	11	447

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 696



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	12	51
Ages 13 -14	44	122
Age 15	40	117
Age 16	52	107
Ages 17 and over	25	126
Percent female	50	32
Percent white	84	83
Percent black	15	17

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	22
Ages 14 and under	4
Ages 15-18	18
Percent female	18

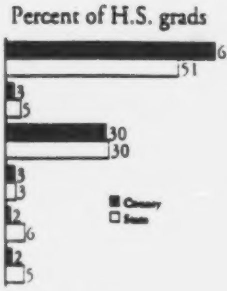
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	102	103	92
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	57	60	53
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	36	33	28
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	32	36	29
Teen births as a percent of all births	17	17	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	32	53	75
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	22	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	7	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	32	37

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,086

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,287
in vocational/technical school	54
employed	618
in the military	56
combined work and school	31
not successful	40

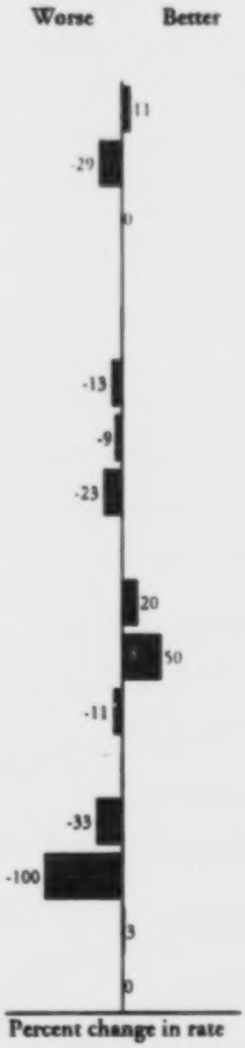


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Franklin County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,351	78	1,503	85
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		119	7	160	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		13	7	12	7
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	29	3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,622	16	1,923	18
Ages 0-4		601	22	723	24
Ages 5-17		1,021	13	1,200	16
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	55	5	45	4
Sexual abuse		24	2	14	1
Neglect/dependency		91	9	102	10
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	158	3	188	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		68	2	137	4
H.S. grads with successful transition		440	96	417	99
Average daily attendance K-12		6,616	95	6,400	95



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 · * indicates change in the rate over 100% · - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

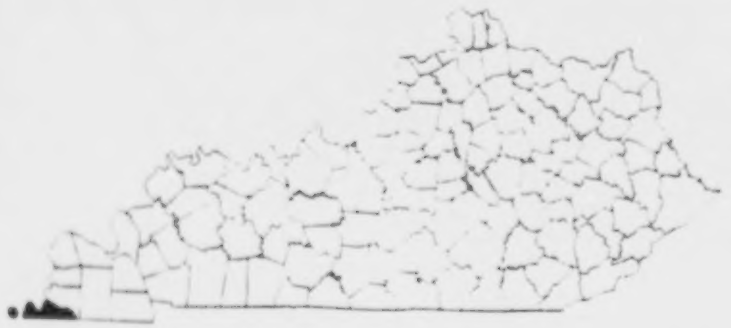
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,416	1,149	771
Children	936	783	526
Food Stamp recipients	3,710	2,811	2,451
Children	1,801	1,370	1,169
SSI recipients	2,932	2,898	2,944
Children	545	530	625
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	5,354	5,165
Children		2,699	2,590

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	44,143	46,438	5
0-4	2,814	2,833	1
5-17	7,787	7,813	0
18-19	1,619	1,582	-2
20-64	26,650	28,474	7
65 and older	5,273	5,736	9
Whites	40,194	42,108	5
Blacks	3,648	3,908	7
Hispanics	193	275	42

Fulton County



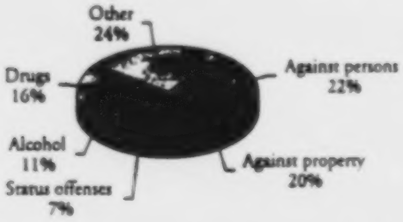
✱ Teen birth rates have not declined since 1980.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	533	551
Percent female	49	47
Percent white	68	72
Percent black	32	27
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	2
by injury	1	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	3	125

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 74



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	2	22
Ages 13 -14	1	13
Age 15	0	13
Age 16	0	4
Ages 17 and over	2	17
Percent female	40	33
Percent white	100	57
Percent black	0	43

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	9
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

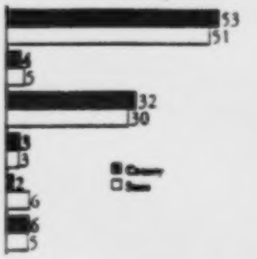
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	34	26	25
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	86	92	98
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	13	9	9
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	52	53	56
Teen births as a percent of all births	25	24	24
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	45	66	70
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	27	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	13	16	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	24	16

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 444

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	236
in vocational/technical school	16
employed	144
in the military	15
combined work and school	8
not successful	25

Percent of H.S. grads

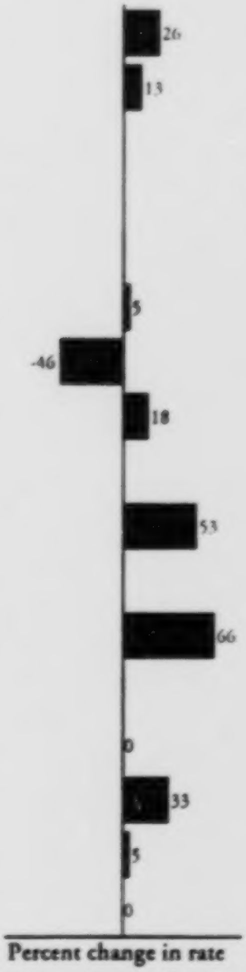


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Fulton County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	183	54	230	73		26
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		28	8	22	7		13
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		0		7	22		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		0		3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	878	42	744	40		5
Ages 0-4		168	35	234	51	-46	
Ages 5-17		710	44	510	36		18
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	31	17	15	8		53
Sexual abuse		5		23	12		
Neglect/dependency		92	50	32	17		66
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	16	2	19	2		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		18	3	10	2		33
H.S. grads with successful transition		75	93	86	98		5
Average daily attendance K-12		1,390	96	1,333	96		0



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

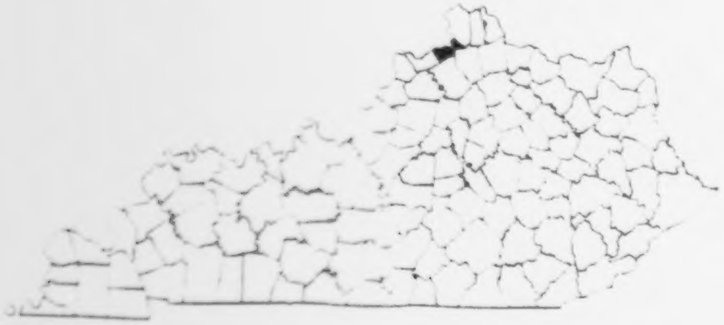
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	637	630	583
Children	445	450	402
Food Stamp recipients	1,867	1,515	1,475
Children	839	708	677
SSI recipients	639	602	594
Children	116	97	98
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2 264	2,273
Children		1,142	1,141

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	8,271	7,542	-9
0-4	522	459	-12
5-17	1,560	1,406	-10
18-19	236	209	-11
20-64	4,283	4,131	-4
65 and older	1,670	1,337	-20
Whites	6,705	6,049	-10
Blacks	1,538	1,462	-5
Hispanics	25	29	16

Gallatin County



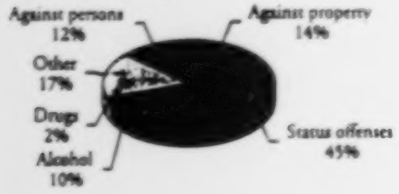
* High school graduates were twice as likely to work than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	583	551
Percent female	45	44
Percent white	97	97
Percent black	1	2
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	2
by injury	2	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	0	92

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 105



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	21	6
Ages 13 -14	11	11
Age 15	8	16
Age 16	4	10
Ages 17 and over	2	15
Percent female	40	9
Percent white	92	100
Percent black	8	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	4
Percent female	0

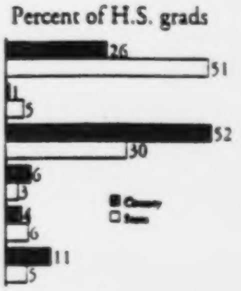
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	14	14	18
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	63	76	81
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	5	7	6
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)		63	43
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	15	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	33	60	59
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	7	17	9
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	7	14	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	36	31

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 298

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	76
in vocational/technical school	3
employed	154
in the military	19
combined work and school	12
not successful	34

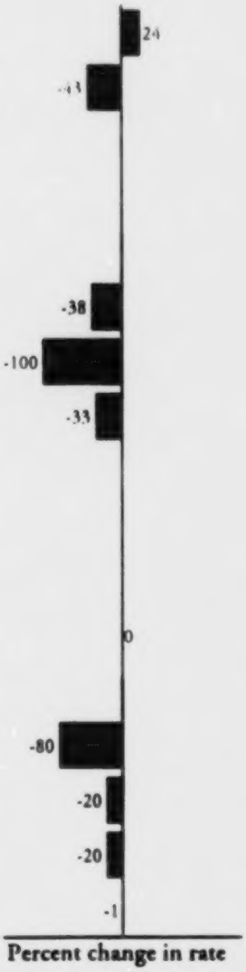


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Gallatin County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	217	82	269	87		24
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		19	7	31	10	-43	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		6	23	2			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	230	16	391	22	-38	
Ages 0-4		38	9	93	18	-100	
Ages 5-17		192	18	298	24	-33	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	13	7	5			
Sexual abuse		3		0			
Neglect/dependency		16	9	17	9		0
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	32	5	76	9	-80	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		24	5	34	6	-20	
H.S. grads with successful transition		44	98	49	78	-20	
Average daily attendance K-12		976	94	1,268	93	-1	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

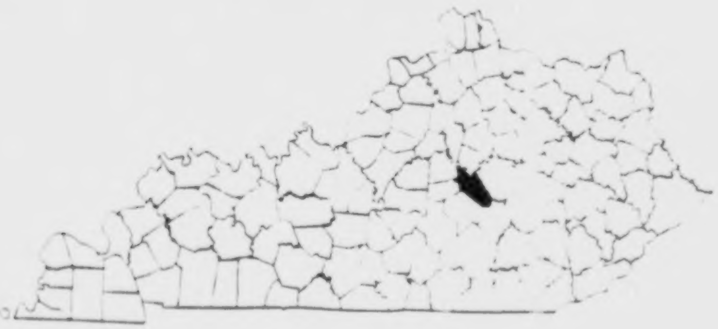
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	235	223	184
Children	156	152	131
Food Stamp recipients	798	721	658
Children	377	331	514
SSI recipients	212	222	235
Children	28	23	33
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,260	1,290
Children		625	630

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	5,393	7,182	33
0-4	422	549	30
5-17	1,107	1,433	29
18-19	158	200	27
20-64	3,037	4,225	39
65 and older	669	775	16
Whites	5,286	7,025	33
Blacks	95	134	41
Hispanics	8	17	113

Garrard County



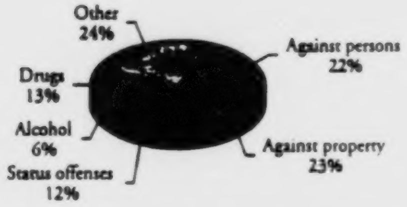
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	904	972
Percent female	48	49
Percent white	94	95
Percent black	5	4
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	4
by injury	2	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	110

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 127



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	13
Ages 13 -14	2	17
Age 15	3	31
Age 16	5	24
Ages 17 and over	4	27
Percent female	33	17
Percent white	100	87
Percent black	0	13

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

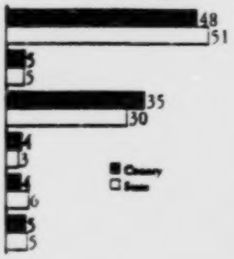
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	27	24	23
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	56	60	50
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	8	8	10
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	26	31	33
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	16	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	21	51	56
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	20	15	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	15	10	7
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	18	34

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 512

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	246
in vocational/technical school	24
employed	178
in the military	20
combined work and school	19
not successful	25

Percent of H.S. grads

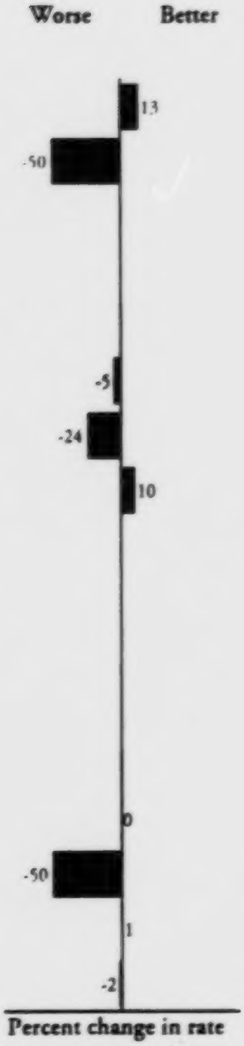


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Garrard County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	335	77	378	79
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		27	6	41	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		5	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		0	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	613	22	709	23
Ages 0-4		173	25	262	31
Ages 5-17		440	21	447	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	31	10	4	
Sexual abuse		9	3	0	
Neglect/dependency		52	17	4	
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	60	5	75	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		35	4	56	6
H.S. grads with successful transition		90	91	96	92
Average daily attendance K-12		1,807	95	2,109	93



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 · * indicates change in the rate over 100% · - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease .

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	429	417	370
Children	285	282	254
Food Stamp recipients	1,565	1,312	1,161
Children	654	570	507
SSI recipients	505	517	537
Children	63	60	82
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,196	2,147
Children		1,044	1,018

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	11,579	13,916	20
0-4	710	834	17
5-17	2,081	2,434	17
18-19	301	339	13
20-64	6,710	8,394	25
65 and older	1,777	1,915	8
Whites	11,101	13,326	20
Blacks	453	557	23
Hispanics	31	56	81

Grant County

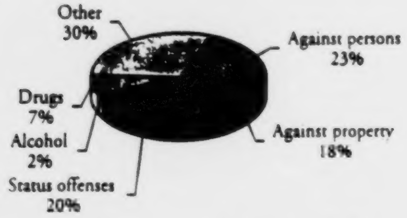
✱ Teen birth rates have not declined since 1980.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,663	1,595
Percent female	49	48
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	1
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	9
by injury	3	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		153
Total births, 1994-98	3	268

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 210



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	5	18
Ages 13 -14	18	29
Age 15	8	36
Age 16	9	28
Ages 17 and over	3	56
Percent female	56	22
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	5
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	5
Percent female	20

Teen Birth Trends

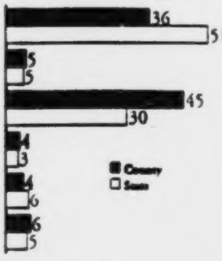
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	35	43	54
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	57	73	75
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	15	15	18
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	37	41	38
Teen births as a percent of all births	16	17	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	39	47	60
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	18	17	15
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	20	9	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	40	40

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,001

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	361
in vocational/technical school	51
employed	448
in the military	35
combined work and school	44
not successful	62

Percent of H.S. grads



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Grant County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	553	75	832	84		50
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		51	7	69	7		0
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		8	11	8	8		27
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	956	21	1,128	21		0
Ages 0-4		294	26	402	28	-8	
Ages 5-17		662	20	726	18		10
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	36	7	28	5		29
Sexual abuse		5		6			
Neglect/dependency		88	16	92	16		0
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	83	3	170	6	-100	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		64	4	76	4		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		187	94	224	95		1
Average daily attendance K-12		3,310	95	3,931	94	-1	

Percent change in rate

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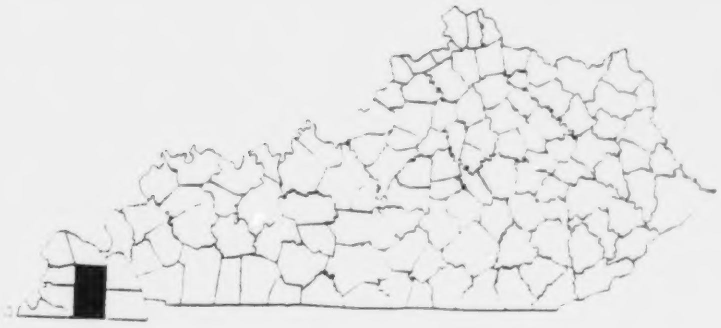
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	671	582	399
Children	456	398	290
Food Stamp recipients	2,279	1,622	1,420
Children	1,151	807	688
SSI recipients	617	614	639
Children	122	96	111
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,188	2,960
Children		1,700	1,548

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	15,737	20,347	29
0-4	1,165	1,476	27
5-17	3,393	4,263	26
18-19	454	544	20
20-64	8,914	11,947	34
65 and older	1,811	2,117	17
Whites	15,678	20,245	29
Blacks	27	50	85
Hispanics	36	69	92

Graves County



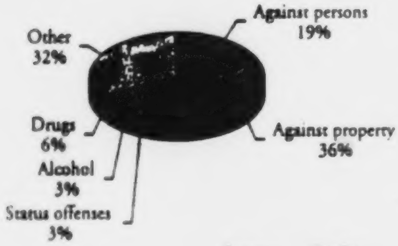
* Teen birth rates have increased since 1980.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,343	2,389
Percent female	49	46
Percent white	94	92
Percent black	6	7
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	5	12
by injury	3	10
Death rate (per 100,000)		130
Total births, 1994-98	7	406

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 522



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	2	81
Ages 13 -14	1	36
Age 15	9	76
Age 16	4	79
Ages 17 and over	1	233
Percent female	86	14
Percent white	64	68
Percent black	36	32

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	11
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	11
Percent female	18

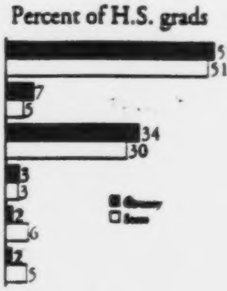
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	81	76	84
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	57	74	80
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	33	26	28
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	37	40	41
Teen births as a percent of all births	18	18	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	29	49	63
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	16	28	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	6	8	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	35	26

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,651

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	867
in vocational/technical school	117
employed	555
in the military	56
combined work and school	30
not successful	26

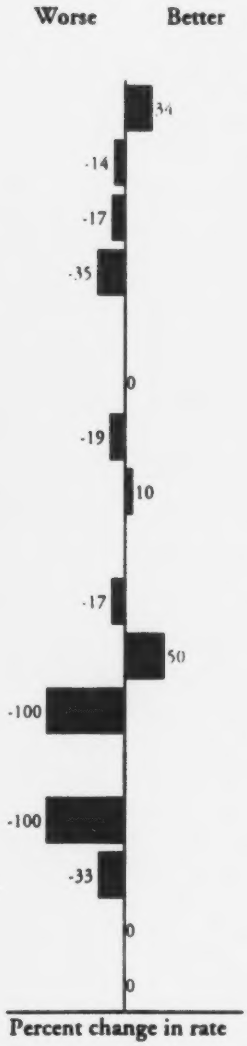


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Graves County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	954	73	1,275	84
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		95	7	122	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		8	6	11	7
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	43	11	58
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,811	22	1,846	22
Ages 0-4		553	26	683	31
Ages 5-17		1,258	21	1,163	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	51	6	58	7
Sexual abuse		13	2	9	1
Neglect/dependency		72	9	157	18
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	86	2	169	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		70	3	115	4
H.S. grads with successful transition		351	97	325	97
Average daily attendance K-12		5,277	96	5,509	96



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	921	881	751
Children	645	627	523
Food Stamp recipients	3,138	2,606	2,818
Children	1,452	1,214	1,273
SSI recipients	1,424	1,406	1,429
Children	250	218	238
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	5,669	5,711
Children		2,787	2,792

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	33,550	35,847	7
0-4	2,107	2,205	5
5-17	6,059	6,284	4
18-19	810	834	3
20-64	18,482	20,678	12
65 and older	6,092	5,846	-4
Whites	31,951	34,043	7
Blacks	1,519	1,704	12
Hispanics	93	146	57

Grayson County

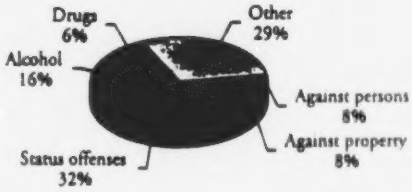
* High school graduates were as likely to be employed as go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,768	1,801
Percent female	49	50
Percent white	98	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	14
by injury	0	14
Death rate (per 100,000)		205
Total births, 1994-98	3	281

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 161



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	15	3
Ages 13 -14	7	4
Age 15	12	17
Age 16	10	30
Ages 17 and over	8	55
Percent female	60	13
Percent white	100	98
Percent black	0	2

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	9
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	8
Percent female	22

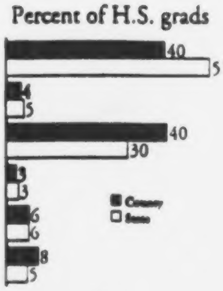
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	73	57	52
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	79	71	60
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	25	16	12
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	43	34	22
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	20	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	23	33	51
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	26	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	4	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	35	40

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,281

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	508
in vocational/technical school	48
employed	515
in the military	32
combined work and school	74
not successful	104

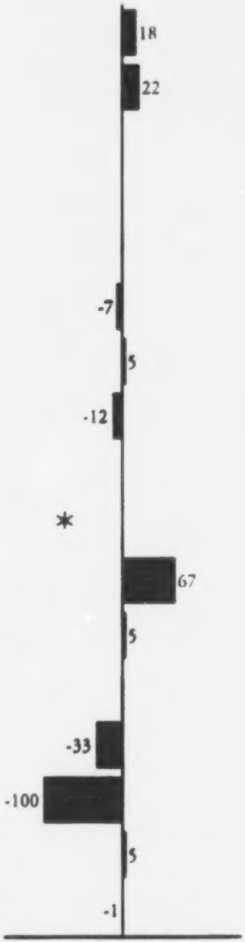


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Grayson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	660	78	778	87		18
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		75	9	67	7		22
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		5			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		5			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,602	30	1,824	32	-7	
Ages 0-4		557	41	599	39		5
Ages 5-17		1,045	26	1,225	29	-12	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	15	3	43	7	*	
Sexual abuse		18	3	8	1		67
Neglect/dependency		114	20	112	19		5
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	81	3	99	4	-33	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		39	2	77	4	-100	
H.S. grads with successful transition		207	86	236	90		5
Average daily attendance K-12		3,786	96	3,868	95	-1	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

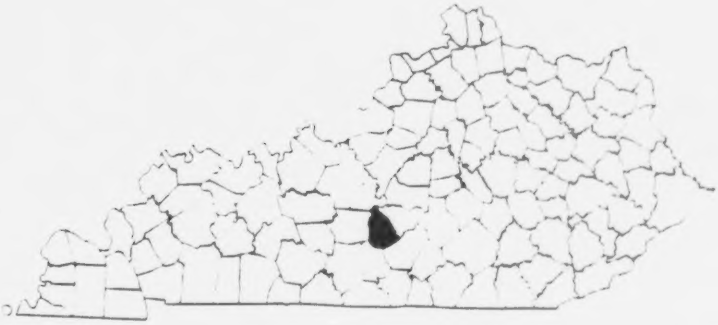
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	930	813	581
Children	620	565	413
Food Stamp recipients	3,579	2,601	2,624
Children	1,504	1,191	1,063
SSI recipients	1,238	1,277	1,276
Children	108	100	90
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,998	4,768
Children		2,396	2,280

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	21,050	23,763	13
0-4	1,342	1,489	11
5-17	4,157	4,546	9
18-19	655	688	5
20-64	11,854	13,905	17
65 and older	3,042	3,135	3
Whites	20,908	23,578	13
Blacks	72	93	29
Hispanics	89	142	60

Green County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



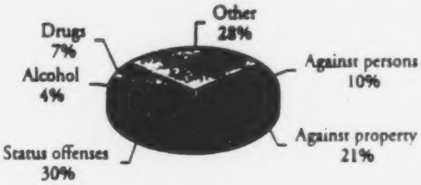
✱ Teen birth rates have not declined since 1980.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	709	702
Percent female	48	49
Percent white	94	94
Percent black	5	4
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	1
by injury	2	1
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	4	138

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 71



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	3	3
Ages 13 -14	5	5
Age 15	6	8
Age 16	6	10
Ages 17 and over	1	24
Percent female	57	4
Percent white	90	94
Percent black	10	6

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	0

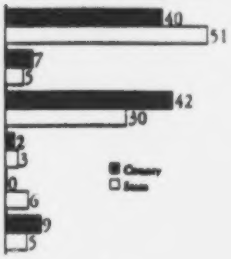
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	33	24	26
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	70	70	78
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	13	7	10
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	44	34	47
Teen births as a percent of all births	26	21	23
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	12	28	51
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	21	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	3	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	25	35

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	580
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	229
in vocational/technical school	40
employed	244
in the military	13
combined work and school	2
not successful	52

Percent of H.S. grads

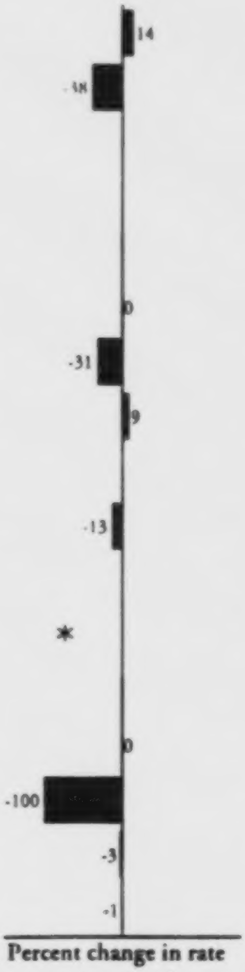


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Green County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	254	79	290	87		14
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		25	8	36	11	-38	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		2			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	560	24	565	24		0
Ages 0-4		173	29	228	38	-31	
Ages 5-17		387	22	337	20		9
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	18	8	21	9	-13	
Sexual abuse		1		12	5		
Neglect/dependency		67	29	154	65	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	29	2	29	2		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		17	2	34	4	-100	
H.S. grads with successful transition		97	93	109	90	-3	
Average daily attendance K-12		1,632	95	1,642	94	-1	



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

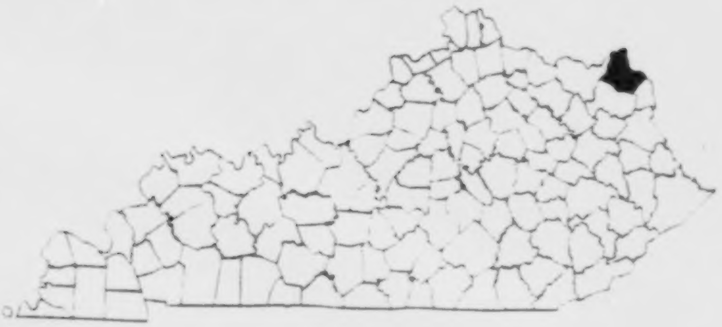
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	374	372	285
Children	243	242	197
Food Stamp recipients	1,232	1,083	1,130
Children	487	411	445
SSI recipients	675	673	700
Children	44	43	44
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,189	2,204
Children		847	860

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	10,371	10,650	3
0-4	581	573	-1
5-17	1,835	1,796	-2
18-19	268	252	-6
20-64	5,832	6,140	5
65 and older	1,855	1,889	2
Whites	10,000	10,252	3
Blacks	349	371	6
Hispanics	60	83	38

Greenup County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



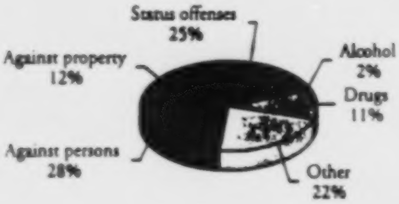
***** Teen birth rates ranked among lowest in state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,688	2,780
Percent female	49	48
Percent white	98	98
Percent black	0	1
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	13
by injury	1	10
Death rate (per 100,000)		114
Total births, 1994-98	4	310

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99	206



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	3	19
Ages 13 -14	13	34
Age 15	13	41
Age 16	9	34
Ages 17 and over	14	23
Percent female	46	16
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

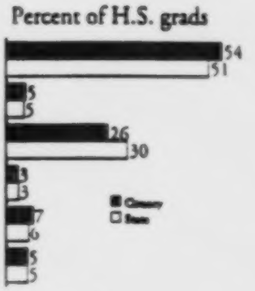
Number of cases	18
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	15
Percent female	22

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	105	73	60
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	59	51	43
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	38	24	17
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	32	27	19
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	18	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	20	44	49
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	17	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	12	7	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	28	31

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	2,506
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,359
in vocational/technical school	123
employed	642
in the military	75
combined work and school	172
not successful	135

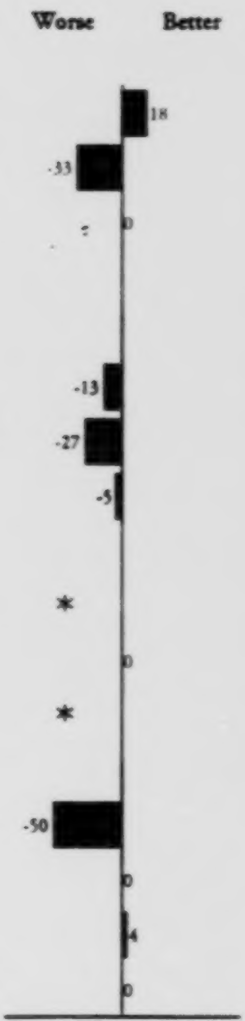


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Greenup County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base		Recent	
		#	Rate	#	Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	929	75	1,095	90
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		70	6	100	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	7	8	7
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	28	4	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,173	23	2,399	26
Ages 0-4		632	30	822	38
Ages 5-17		1,541	21	1,577	22
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	21	2	58	7
Sexual abuse		6	1	12	1
Neglect/dependency		22	2	175	20
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	95	2	135	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		99	3	86	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		445	92	478	96
Average daily attendance K-12		6,474	95	6,324	95



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,412	1,235	941
Children	943	831	649
Food Stamp recipients	4,745	3,038	3,693
Children	2,203	1,420	1,661
SSI recipients	1,408	1,413	1,434
Children	158	155	157
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	6,430	6,413
Children		3,221	3,214

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	36,742	36,874	0
0-4	2,129	1,998	-6
5-17	7,347	6,836	-7
18-19	1,079	965	-11
20-64	21,749	21,859	1
65 and older	4,438	5,216	18
Whites	36,439	36,507	0
Blacks	147	168	14
Hispanics	76	105	38

Hancock County

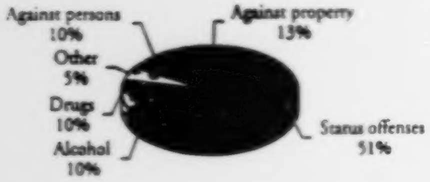
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	749	769
Percent female	48	49
Percent white	95	98
Percent black	2	1
Percent Hispanic	2	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	5
by injury	1	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	0	85

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 39



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	5	1
Ages 13 -14	2	2
Age 15	1	1
Age 16	6	4
Ages 17 and over	6	11
Percent female	38	6
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	0
Percent female	0

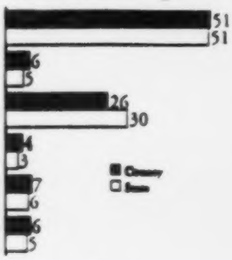
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	29	15	17
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	75	45	46
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	11	3	5
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	45		
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	15	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	22	31	68
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	20	8
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	2	0	2
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	40	34

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 546

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	280
in vocational/technical school	33
employed	140
in the military	23
combined work and school	36
not successful	34



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Hancock County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base		Recent		Worse	Better
		#	Rate	#	Rate		
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	259	78	315	91		22
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		12	4	28	8	-100	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		3			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	501	22	479	19		14
Ages 0-4		137	24	136	21		13
Ages 5-17		364	21	343	19		10
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	13	5	9	4		20
Sexual abuse		3		0			
Neglect/dependency		24	10	15	6		40
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	13	1	40	4	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		1	0	6	1		
H.S. grads with successful transition		99	97	100	99		2
Average daily attendance K-12		1,528	96	1,478	96		0

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

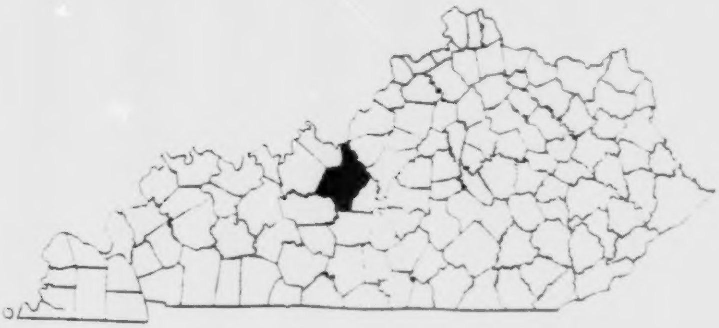
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	274	256	187
Children	168	158	121
Food Stamp recipients	835	693	534
Children	377	301	231
SSI recipients	191	175	220
Children	25	28	33
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,120	1,096
Children		577	593

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	7,864	8,941	14
0-4	568	630	11
5-17	1,738	1,916	10
18-19	241	258	7
20-64	4,500	5,294	18
65 and older	817	843	3
Whites	7,739	8,785	14
Blacks	94	110	17
Hispanics	30	54	80

Hardin County



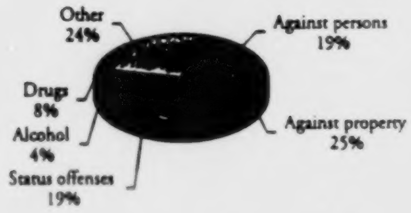
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	7,077	6,840
Percent female	50	48
Percent white	81	82
Percent black	12	12
Percent Hispanic	4	4
Total deaths, 1994-98	9	27
by injury	5	21
Death rate (per 100,000)	34	86
Total births, 1994-98	8	1,139

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 1,105



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	10	95
Ages 13 -14	44	150
Age 15	54	138
Age 16	56	171
Ages 17 and over	48	337
Percent female	58	24
Percent white	77	67
Percent black	23	32

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	68
Ages 14 and under	19
Ages 15-18	46
Percent female	25

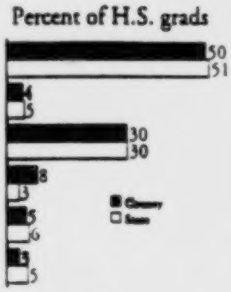
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	343	247	220
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	89	79	71
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	95	73	64
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	42	39	33
Teen births as a percent of all births	17	14	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	22	43	60
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	21	17
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	14	12	8
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	17	21

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 4,924

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	2,462
in vocational/technical school	193
employed	1,491
in the military	384
combined work and school	239
not successful	155

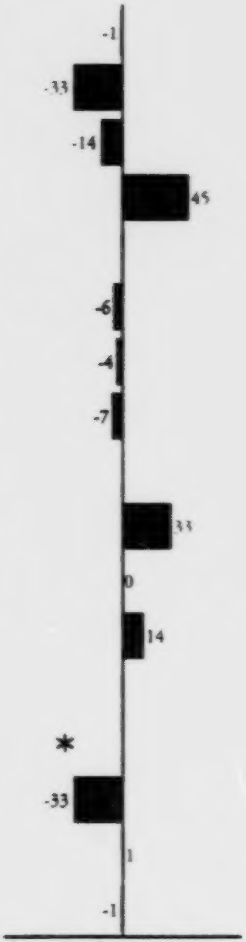


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Hardin County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	3,841	73	3,785	83	-1	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		327	6	346	8	-33	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		38	7	37	8	-14	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		19	31	10	17		45
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	4,487	18	4,697	19	-6	
Ages 0-4		1,797	25	1,972	26	-4	
Ages 5-17		2,690	15	2,725	16	-7	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	225	9	169	6		33
Sexual abuse		55	2	44	2		0
Neglect/dependency		553	22	525	19		14
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	137	1	301	3	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		193	3	275	4	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		918	96	1,008	97		1
Average daily attendance K-12		14,534	96	14,483	95	-1	



Percent change in rate

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Assistance Programs

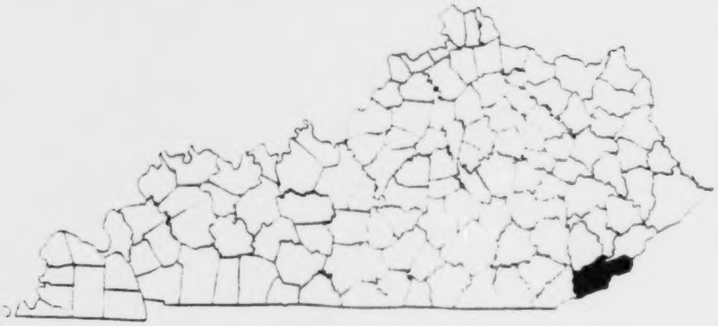
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,808	2,589	1,916
Children	1,867	1,728	1,292
Food Stamp recipients	8,038	6,248	5,349
Children	4,175	3,244	2,719
SSI recipients	2,368	2,420	2,411
Children	527	461	444
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	12,006	11,279
Children		6,632	6,201

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	89,240	91,462	2
0-4	7,421	7,948	7
5-17	17,945	18,988	6
18-19	4,542	2,440	-46
20-64	52,427	53,408	2
65 and older	6,905	8,678	26
Whites	76,907	78,865	3
Blacks	10,040	9,544	-5
Hispanics	2,506	2,941	17

Harlan County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



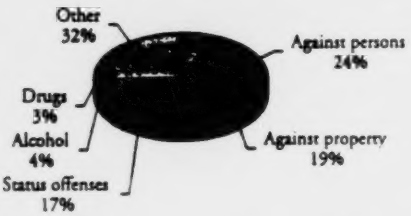
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,753	2,982
Percent female	48	49
Percent white	95	95
Percent black	4	4
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	5	12
by injury	0	11
Death rate (per 100,000)		99
Total births, 1994-98	6	484

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 373



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	8	44
Ages 13 -14	15	56
Age 15	16	43
Age 16	14	62
Ages 17 and over	11	102
Percent female	50	15
Percent white	98	85
Percent black	2	15

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	14
Ages 14 and under	4
Ages 15-18	10
Percent female	21

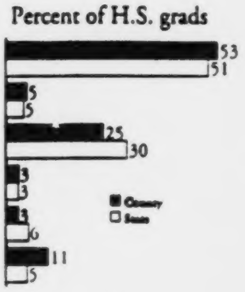
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	193	129	89
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	99	83	60
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	64	48	31
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	68	48	32
Teen births as a percent of all births	27	24	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	24	38	53
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	28	23	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	8	9
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	36	34

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,144

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,140
in vocational/technical school	113
employed	526
in the military	71
combined work and school	66
not successful	228

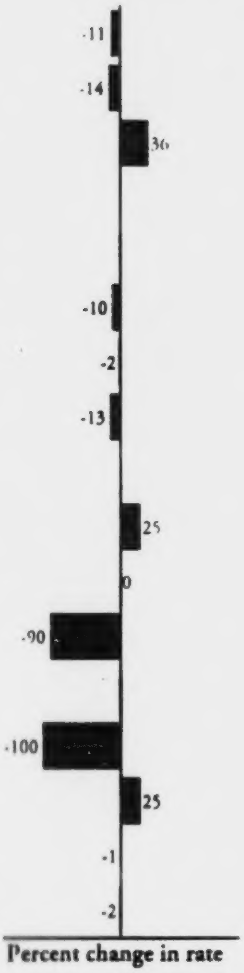


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Harlan County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,185	73	1,053	80	-11	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		108	7	105	8	-14	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		18	11	9	7		36
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	33	5			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	4,239	41	4,500	45	-10	
Ages 0-4		1,272	50	1,306	51	-2	
Ages 5-17		2,967	38	3,194	43	-13	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	42	4	32	3		25
Sexual abuse		9	1	11	1		0
Neglect/dependency		97	10	180	19	-90	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	157	3	271	6	-100	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		136	4	83	3		25
H.S. grads with successful transition		378	86	330	85	-1	
Average daily attendance K-12		6,637	94	6,004	92	-2	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease .

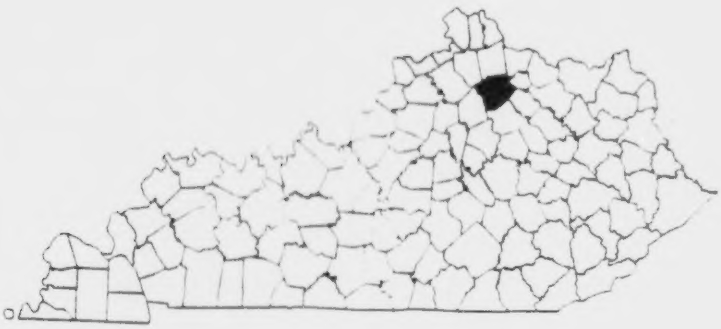
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	3,826	3,592	3,102
Children	2,499	2,363	2,052
Food Stamp recipients	10,895	9,697	9,273
Children	4,793	4,266	4,054
SSI recipients	3,015	2,961	3,113
Children	357	332	373
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	11,650	11,503
Children		5,670	5,591

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	36,574	34,950	-4
0-4	2,594	2,399	-8
5-17	7,974	7,299	-8
18-19	1,173	1,038	-12
20-64	20,126	19,637	-2
65 and older	4,707	4,577	-3
Whites	35,273	33,612	-5
Blacks	1,213	1,228	1
Hispanics	109	169	55

Harrison County



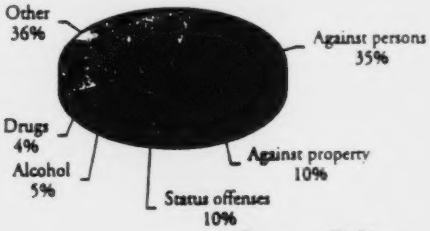
* 99% of high school graduates were employed or in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,308	1,299
Percent female	48	49
Percent white	96	95
Percent black	3	4
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	12
by injury	0	9
Death rate (per 100,000)		244
Total births, 1994-98	3	194

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 106



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	4	11
Ages 13 -14	2	24
Age 15	3	13
Age 16	1	18
Ages 17 and over	1	28
Percent female	60	12
Percent white	100	98
Percent black	0	2

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	9
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	7
Percent female	11

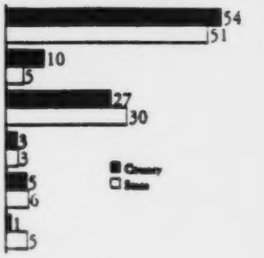
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	46	41	36
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	71	69	59
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	17	13	9
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	42	35	22
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	19	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	28	53	56
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	20	19	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	15	17
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	39	31

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	992
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	539
in vocational/technical school	96
employed	263
in the military	28
combined work and school	53
not successful	13

Percent of H.S. grads

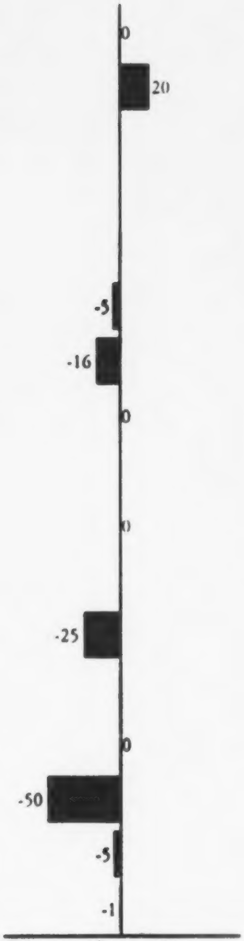


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Harrison County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	454	70	454	71		0
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		66	10	50	8		20
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		6	9	4			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	60	2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	812	19	892	20	-5	
Ages 0-4		266	25	323	29	-16	
Ages 5-17		546	17	569	17		0
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	7	2	11	2		0
Sexual abuse		3		3			
Neglect/dependency		33	8	47	10	-25	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	68	3	64	3		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		33	2	39	3	-50	
H.S. grads with successful transition		200	100	195	95	-5	
Average daily attendance K-12		3,029	97	3,053	96	-1	



Percent change in rate

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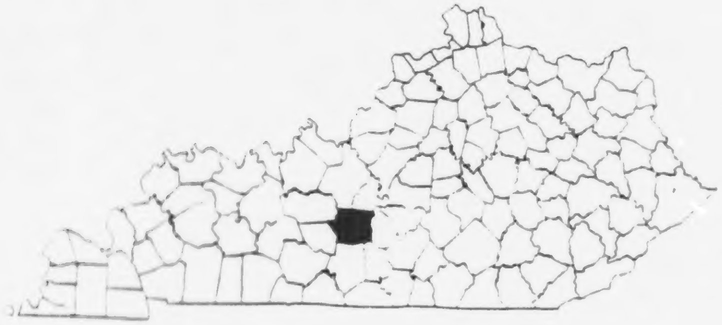
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	568	471	323
Children	381	329	230
Food Stamp recipients	1,718	1,294	1,221
Children	811	602	555
SSI recipients	657	651	642
Children	62	62	68
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,574	2,467
Children		1,215	1,147

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	16,248	17,565	8
0-4	1,065	1,133	6
5-17	3,280	3,445	5
18-19	433	447	3
20-64	8,942	10,066	13
65 and older	2,528	2,474	-2
Whites	15,730	16,961	8
Blacks	480	553	15
Hispanics	42	66	57

Hart County



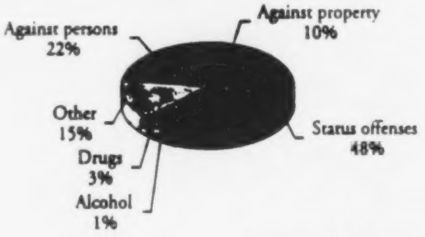
* High school graduates were as likely to be employed as go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,218	1,283
Percent female	50	48
Percent white	91	90
Percent black	8	8
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	9
by injury	0	8
Death rate (per 100,000)		186
Total births, 1994-98	4	186

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 99



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	7	6
Ages 13 -14	16	15
Age 15	8	5
Age 16	13	9
Ages 17 and over	4	16
Percent female	31	8
Percent white	95	92
Percent black	5	8

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	0

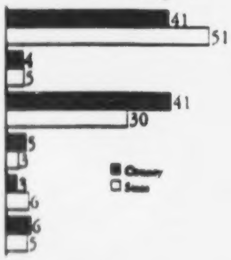
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	53	43	36
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	72	78	60
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	22	16	14
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	46	45	35
Teen births as a percent of all births	24	20	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	23	43	48
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	16	20	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	2	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	23	37

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	698
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	284
in vocational/technical school	29
employed	288
in the military	35
combined work and school	19
not successful	43

Percent of H.S. grads

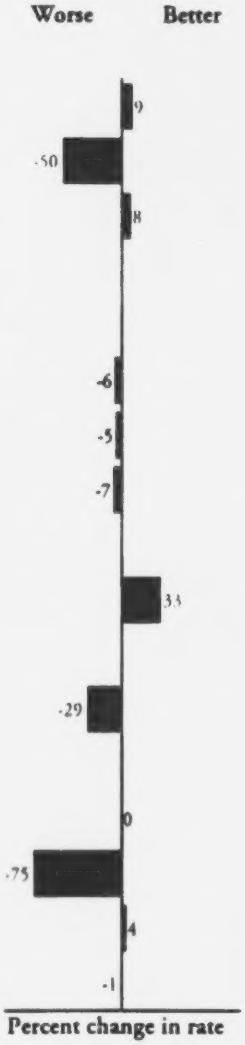


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Hart County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	463	78	506	77
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		34	6	56	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	12	7	11
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		2	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,275	33	1,447	35
Ages 0-4		412	42	472	44
Ages 5-17		863	30	975	32
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	38	9	24	6
Sexual abuse		13	3	5	
Neglect/dependency		30	7	37	9
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	72	4	66	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		44	4	81	7
H.S. grads with successful transition		158	91	143	95
Average daily attendance K-12		2,152	95	2,208	94



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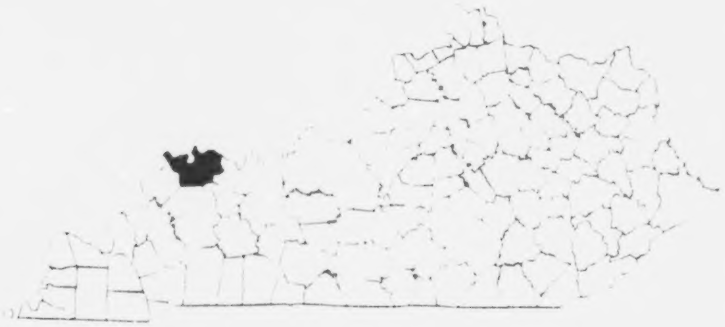
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	760	731	611
Children	540	523	413
Food Stamp recipients	3,036	2,553	2,493
Children	1,243	1,048	1,048
SSI recipients	1,025	1,037	1,080
Children	76	78	87
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,764	3,777
Children		1,730	1,738

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	14,890	16,738	12
0-4	970	1,072	11
5-17	2,925	3,202	9
18-19	402	435	8
20-64	8,328	9,774	17
65 and older	2,265	2,255	0
Whites	13,792	15,436	12
Blacks	1,068	1,266	19
Hispanics	65	111	71

Henderson County



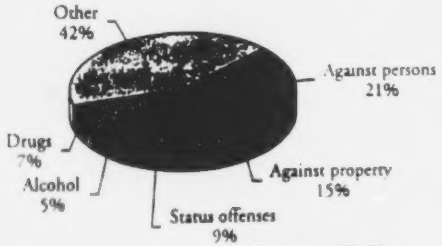
* High school graduates were mostly likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	3,144	3,054
Percent female	49	49
Percent white	90	90
Percent black	8	9
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	4	9
by injury	2	6
Death rate (per 100,000)		74
Total births, 1994-98	13	473

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99	1,082



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	17	73
Ages 13 -14	25	207
Age 15	10	156
Age 16	33	288
Ages 17 and over	15	258
Percent female	44	20
Percent white	91	79
Percent black	9	20

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

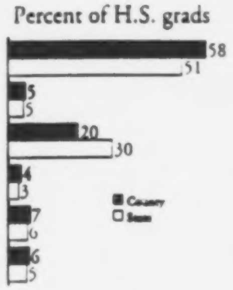
Number of cases	39
Ages 14 and under	10
Ages 15-18	29
Percent female	13

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	132	98	91
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	70	66	60
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	49	35	29
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	42	39	30
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	18	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	35	60	69
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	17	23	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	7	11	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	11	25

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	2,182
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,266
in vocational/technical school	111
employed	446
in the military	82
combined work and school	142
not successful	135

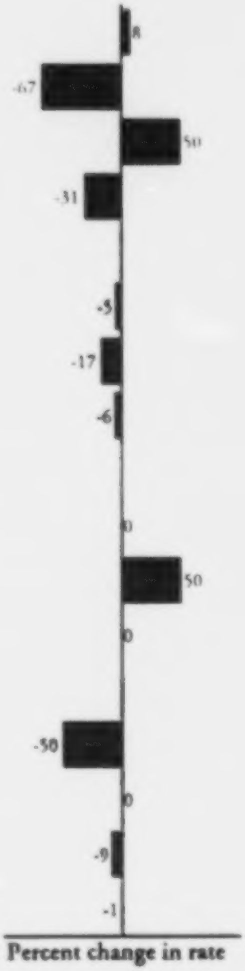


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Henderson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,162	68	1,254	83		8
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		111	6	159	10	-67	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		21	*12	9	6		50
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	26	9	34	-31	
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,085	19	2,323	20	-5	
Ages 0-4		676	23	848	27	-17	
Ages 5-17		1,409	17	1,475	18	-6	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	44	4	42	4		0
Sexual abuse		27	2	6	1		50
Neglect/dependency		112	10	109	10		0
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	88	2	132	3	-50	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		88	3	120	3		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		391	91	399	83	-9	
Average daily attendance K-12		7,277	96	6,944	95	-1	



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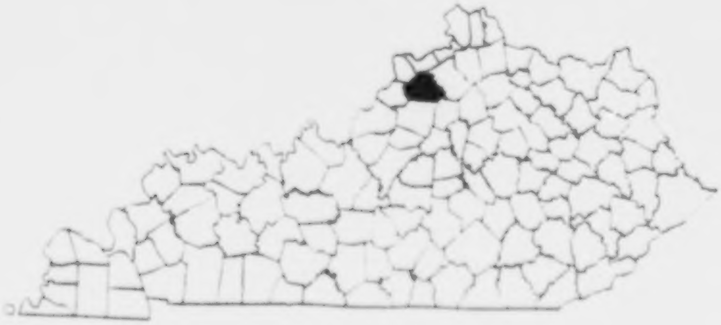
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,534	1,457	1,291
Children	1,022	981	862
Food Stamp recipients	5,029	4,056	3,968
Children	2,351	1,921	1,865
SSI recipients	1,273	1,249	1,295
Children	235	189	209
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	6,687	6,687
Children		3,290	3,354

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	43,044	44,457	3
0-4	3,006	2,973	-1
5-17	8,479	8,365	-1
18-19	1,188	1,149	-3
20-64	24,920	26,239	5
65 and older	5,451	5,731	5
Whites	39,786	40,914	3
Blacks	3,056	3,282	7
Hispanics	166	250	51

Henry County



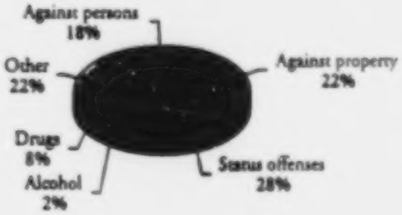
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,011	1,073
Percent female	49	46
Percent white	94	94
Percent black	5	5
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	4
by injury	0	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	5	169

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 128



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	9	22
Ages 13 -14	11	10
Age 15	5	24
Age 16	8	16
Ages 17 and over	3	20
Percent female	23	11
Percent white	100	98
Percent black	0	2

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	35	40	31
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	62	93	65
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	9	12	9
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	24	45	29
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	21	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	18	64	70
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	20	16	15
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	12	8	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	38	39

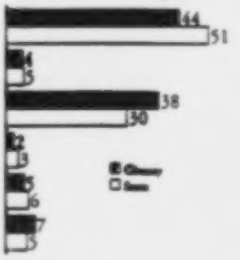
Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 679

Six months after graduation were:

in college	296
in vocational/technical school	28
employed	261
in the military	13
combined work and school	31
not successful	50

Percent of H.S. grads

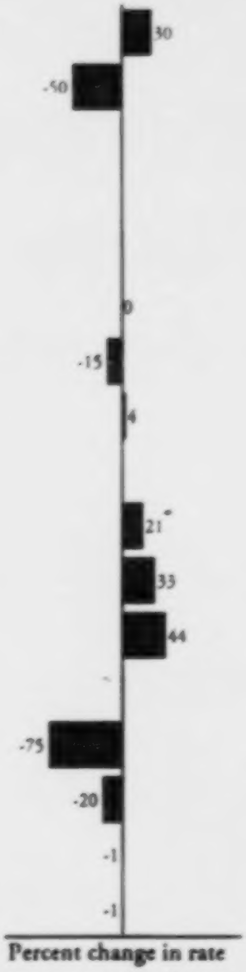


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Henry County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	402	72	523	89		30
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		31	6	54	9	-50	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	13	5			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	782	24	851	24		0
Ages 0-4		225	26	296	30	-15	
Ages 5-17		557	23	555	22		4
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	50	14	42	11		21
Sexual abuse		12	3	8	2		33
Neglect/dependency		120	34	71	19		44
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	70	4	121	7	-75	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		60	5	65	6	-20	
H.S. grads with successful transition		114	91	121	90	-1	
Average daily attendance K-12		2,386	96	2,446	95	-1	



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	495	482	311
Children	335	343	218
Food Stamp recipients	2,014	1,564	1,346
Children	927	729	622
SSI recipients	575	555	539
Children	79	65	63
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,323	2,178
Children		1,207	1,136

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	12,823	14,765	15
0-4	882	997	13
5-17	2,388	2,681	12
18-19	365	396	8
20-64	7,380	8,917	21
65 and older	1,808	1,774	-2
Whites	12,260	14,070	15
Blacks	538	663	23
Hispanics	29	46	59

Hickman County

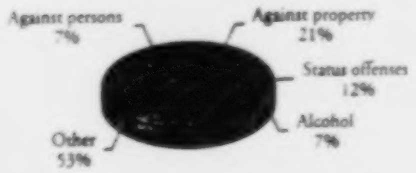
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	336	323
Percent female	46	50
Percent white	87	90
Percent black	13	9
Percent Hispanic	1	2
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	1
by injury	1	1
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	55

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 43



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	2	3
Ages 13 -14	1	2
Age 15	1	3
Age 16	1	21
Ages 17 and over	0	9
Percent female	60	49
Percent white	100	59
Percent black	0	41

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	4
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	4
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

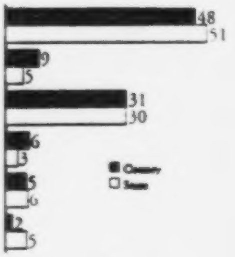
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	13	7	10
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	51	41	65
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	5	2	3
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)			
Teen births as a percent of all births	18	13	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	39	55	60
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	26	27	33
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	5	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	41	37

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 282

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	135
in vocational/technical school	24
employed	86
in the military	17
combined work and school	15
not successful	5

Percent of H.S. grads

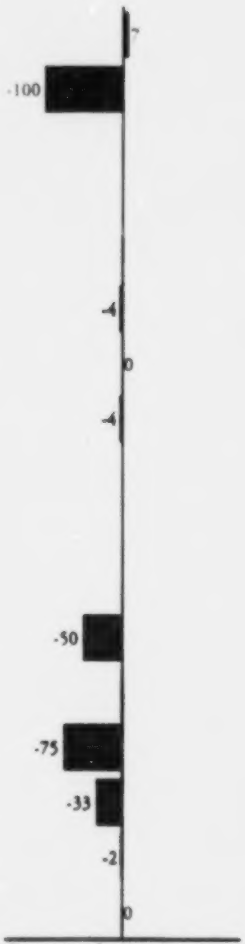


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Hickman County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	126	70	135	83
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		11	6	20	12
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		0	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		0		0	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	336	26	318	27
Ages 0-4		110	31	108	31
Ages 5-17		226	24	210	25
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	7	6	3	
Sexual abuse		1		0	
Neglect/dependency		16	14	25	21
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	25	4	42	7
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		13	3	14	4
H.S. grads with successful transition		63	98	54	96
Average daily attendance K-12		849	96	811	96



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

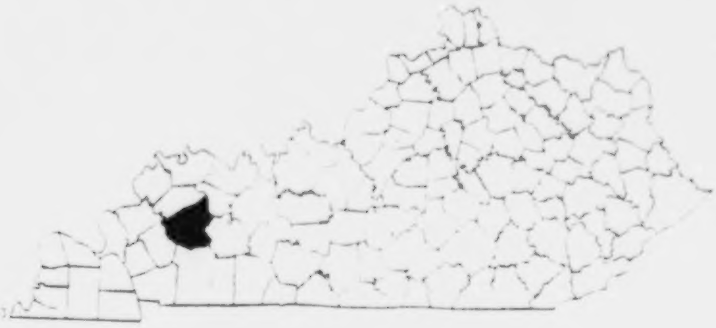
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	214	194	166
Children	147	138	123
Food Stamp recipients	617	488	441
Children	265	213	193
SSI recipients	197	203	197
Children	24	24	20
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,024	981
Children		434	424

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	5,566	5,247	-6
0-4	355	327	-8
5-17	932	862	-8
18-19	121	107	-12
20-64	2,995	2,947	-2
65 and older	1,163	1,004	-14
Whites	5,056	4,744	-6
Blacks	503	495	-2
Hispanics	19	26	37

Hopkins County



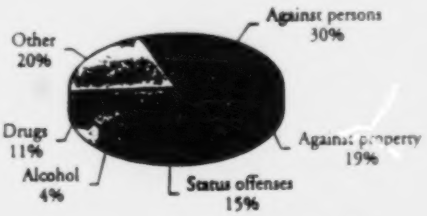
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	3,341	3,380
Percent female	48	47
Percent white	90	89
Percent black	9	9
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	4	12
by injury	1	10
Death rate (per 100,000)		90
Total births, 1994-98	5	599

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 479



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	6	26
Ages 13 -14	28	62
Age 15	12	85
Age 16	16	99
Ages 17 and over	9	136
Percent female	43	15
Percent white	68	80
Percent black	32	20

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	36
Ages 14 and under	6
Ages 15-18	29
Percent female	14

Teen Birth Trends

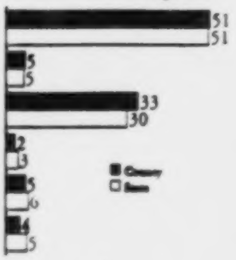
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	153	110	117
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	80	68	74
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	56	40	40
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	47	39	38
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	17	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	25	47	60
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	24	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	13	9
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	24	30

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,580

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,321
in vocational/technical school	123
employed	857
in the military	59
combined work and school	128
not successful	92

Percent of H.S. grads

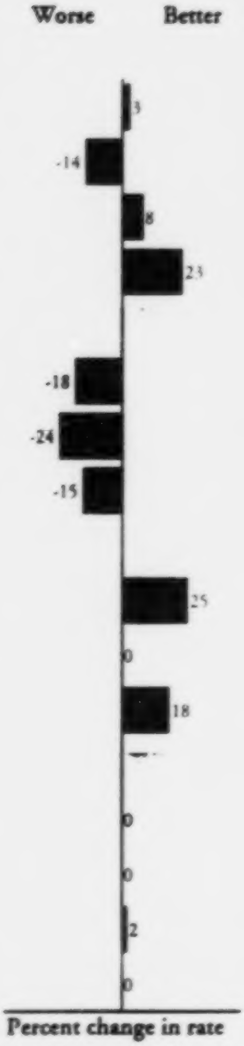


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Hopkins County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,402	74	1,448	81
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		124	7	147	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		24	13	21	12
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		10	35	7	27
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,608	22	3,083	26
Ages 0-4		907	29	1,141	36
Ages 5-17		1,701	20	1,942	23
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	51	4	32	3
Sexual abuse		12	1	12	1
Neglect/dependency		129	11	107	9
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	219	4	203	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		102	3	101	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		499	94	481	96
Average daily attendance K-12		7,775	95	7,529	95



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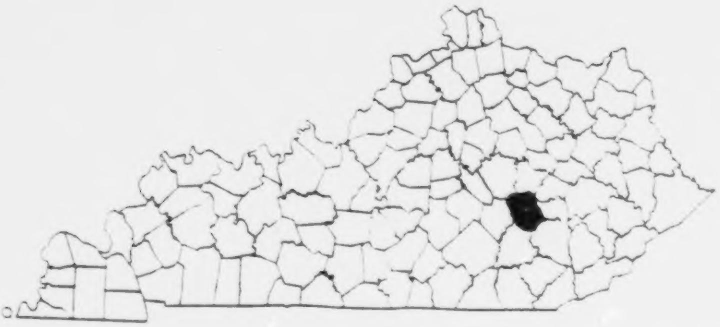
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,133	1,875	1,614
Children	1,386	1,247	1,071
Food Stamp recipients	6,808	5,234	4,970
Children	3,203	2,462	2,358
SSI recipients	1,784	1,729	1,792
Children	395	327	344
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	8,734	8,427
Children		4,451	4,250

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	46,126	46,364	1
0-4	3,143	3,051	-3
5-17	8,916	8,618	-3
18-19	1,250	1,176	-6
20-64	26,008	26,820	3
65 and older	6,809	6,699	-2
Whites	42,875	42,901	0
Blacks	3,061	3,212	5
Hispanics	188	276	47

Jackson County



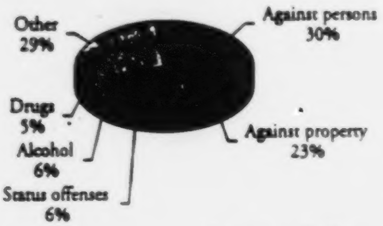
* High school graduates were more likely to work than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,052	1,108
Percent female	47	48
Percent white	99	100
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	5
by injury	1	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	7	158

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 175



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	0	2
Ages 13 -14	6	21
Age 15	2	47
Age 16	2	41
Ages 17 and over	1	53
Percent female	55	26
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	14

Teen Birth Trends

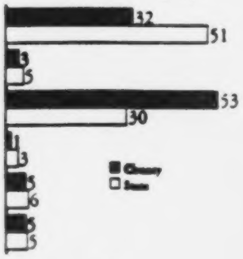
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	54	39	31
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	97	78	60
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	27	15	12
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	77	50	37
Teen births as a percent of all births	27	22	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	14	33	37
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	24	21	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	8	2
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	28	45

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 635

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	203
in vocational/technical school	21
employed	339
in the military	8
combined work and school	32
not successful	32

Percent of H.S. grads

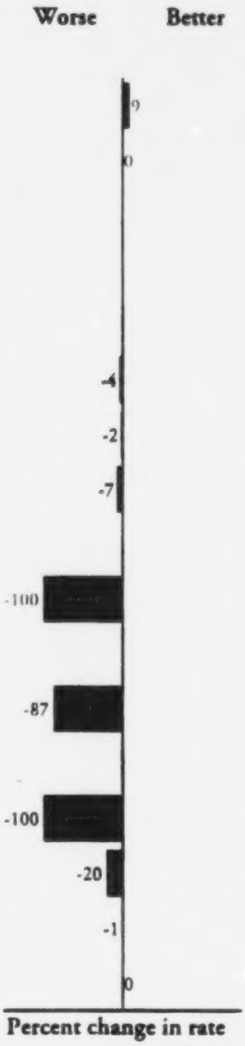


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Jackson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	361	71	394	81
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		34	7	33	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		• 5		0	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		1	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,559	46	1,731	48
Ages 0-4		445	51	497	52
Ages 5-17		1,114	44	1,234	47
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	14	4	30	8
Sexual abuse		8	2	4	
Neglect/dependency		52	15	102	28
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	56	3	93	6
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		59	5	68	6
H.S. grads with successful transition		118	94	119	93
Average daily attendance K-12		2,277	94	2,307	94



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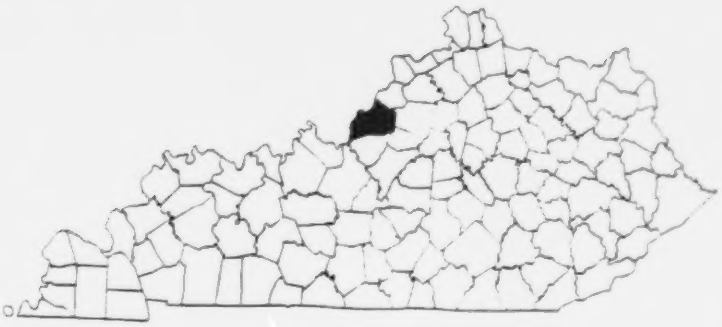
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,243	1,154	975
Children	853	812	686
Food Stamp recipients	4,040	3,131	3,479
Children	1,621	1,305	1,396
SSI recipients	1,515	1,482	1,520
Children	147	117	115
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,404	4,252
Children		1,989	1,927

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	11,955	12,908	8
0-4	855	911	7
5-17	2,588	2,724	5
18-19	399	406	2
20-64	6,547	7,330	12
65 and older	1,566	1,537	-2
Whites	11,938	12,890	8
Blacks	2	3	50
Hispanics	31	51	65

Jefferson County



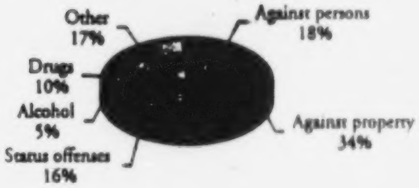
✱ 88% of teen births were to unmarried mothers, the highest in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	42,518	45,602
Percent female	49	49
Percent white	73	73
Percent black	25	24
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	48	185
by injury	21	145
Death rate (per 100,000)	28	102
Total births, 1994-98	236	7,412

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 98	9,357



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	168	660
Ages 13 -14	553	1,702
Age 15	446	1,461
Age 16	201	1,734
Ages 17 and over	114	2,113
Percent female	51	26
Percent white	58	53
Percent black	41	46

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

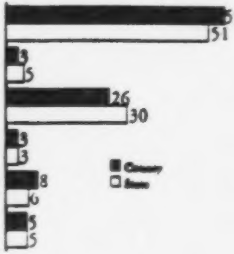
Number of cases	252
Ages 14 and under	29
Ages 15-18	223
Percent female	5

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	1,857	1,628	1,470
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	61	72	66
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	751	629	566
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	41	48	42
Teen births as a percent of all births	17	16	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	59	81	88
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	28	23
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	14	6	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	28	24

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	25,578	
Six months after graduation were:		Percent of H.S. grads
in college	14,042	
in vocational/technical school	768	
employed	6,652	
in the military	752	
combined work and school	2,042	
not successful	1,322	

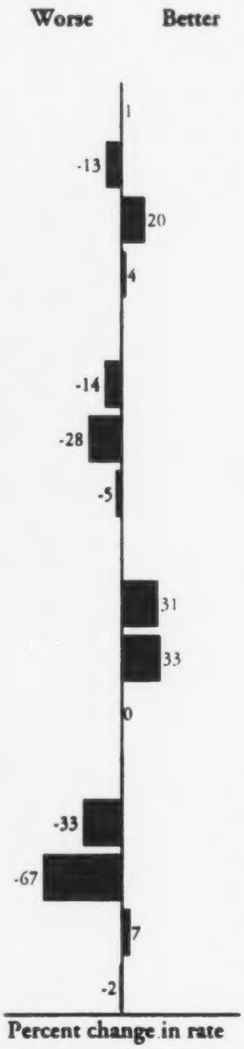


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Jefferson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	25,408	83	25,558	88
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		2,498	8	2,539	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		310	10	231	8
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		98	26	91	25
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	33,147	21	37,832	24
Ages 0-4		11,351	25	14,892	32
Ages 5-17		21,796	19	22,940	20
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	2,053	13	1,478	9
Sexual abuse		424	3	359	2
Neglect/dependency		4,392	28	4,456	28
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	1,931	3	2,272	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		1,299	3	1,945	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		4,447	91	4,942	97
Average daily attendance K-12		83,375	94	84,201	92



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Assistance Programs

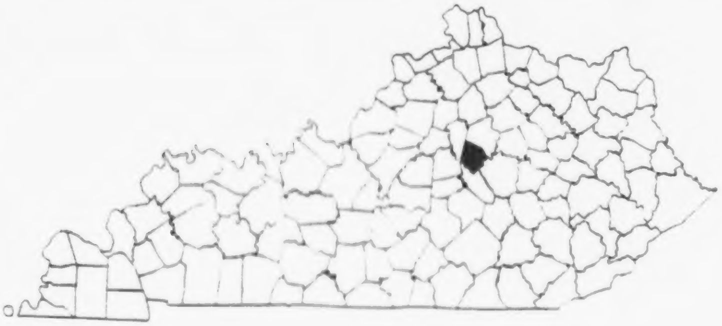
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	30,694	28,342	24,769
Children	21,713	20,169	17,384
Food Stamp recipients	71,828	57,932	54,049
Children	38,147	31,907	29,874
SSI recipients	18,956	18,530	18,874
Children	4,068	3,596	3,856
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	93,914	91,200
Children		51,027	49,853

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	665,123	672,104	1
0-4	45,975	43,798	-5
5-17	117,209	113,546	-3
18-19	19,072	18,200	-5
20-64	393,692	402,581	2
65 and older	89,175	93,979	5
Whites	545,574	545,242	0
Blacks	113,678	118,956	5
Hispanics	4,365	6,237	43

Jessamine County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



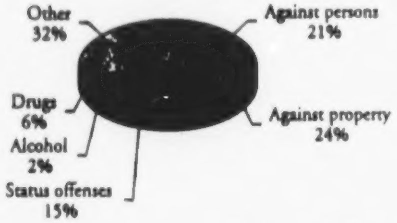
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,680	2,877
Percent female	47	50
Percent white	95	94
Percent black	4	3
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	11
by injury	1	11
Death rate (per 100,000)		100
Total births, 1994-98	8	365

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 455



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	14	39
Ages 13 -14	19	64
Age 15	8	70
Age 16	12	81
Ages 17 and over	12	133
Percent female	47	18
Percent white	94	94
Percent black	6	6

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	19
Ages 14 and under	7
Ages 15-18	12
Percent female	5

Teen Birth Trends

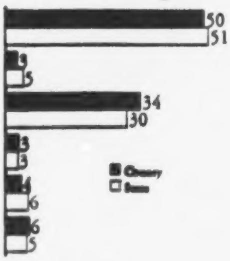
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	72	69	71
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	53	55	50
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	30	19	27
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	43	29	34
Teen births as a percent of all births	16	14	13
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	32	46	64
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	25	26
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	17	15	12
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	42	32

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,646

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	820
in vocational/technical school	49
employed	556
in the military	56
combined work and school	66
not successful	99

Percent of H.S. grads

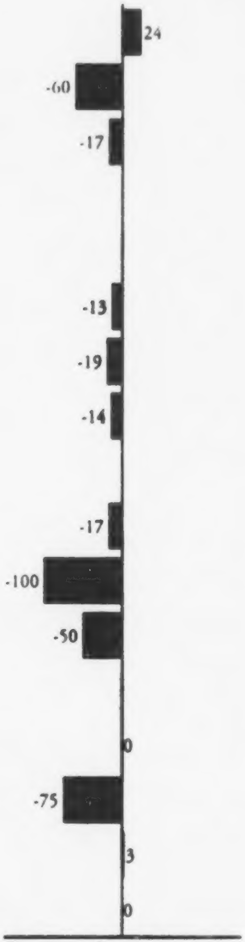


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 6

Jessamine County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,111	75	1,376	83		24
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		70	5	136	8	-60	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	6	12	7	-17	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5		4			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,337	16	1,744	18	-13	
Ages 0-4		479	21	661	25	-19	
Ages 5-17		858	14	1,083	16	-14	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	54	6	67	7	-17	
Sexual abuse		12	1	19	2	-100	
Neglect/dependency		114	12	178	18	-50	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	156	4	179	4		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		113	4	186	7	-75	
H.S. grads with successful transition		307	94	308	97		3
Average daily attendance K-12		5,471	94	5,905	94		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	922	880	615
Children	612	583	417
Food Stamp recipients	3,243	2,576	2,167
Children	1,569	1,233	988
SSI recipients	819	806	824
Children	138	119	124
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,371	4,141
Children		2,423	2,254

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	30,508	36,533	20
0-4	2,282	2,649	16
5-17	6,096	6,999	15
18-19	1,128	1,226	9
20-64	18,339	22,170	21
65 and older	2,663	3,489	31
Whites	29,323	34,990	19
Blacks	991	1,257	27
Hispanics	184	313	70

Johnson County

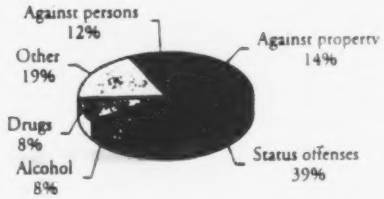
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,858	2,000
Percent female	47	49
Percent white	98	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	5
by injury	1	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	3	276

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 119



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	8	4
Ages 13 -14	20	13
Age 15	11	10
Age 16	7	19
Ages 17 and over	0	26
Percent female	52	22
Percent white	96	100
Percent black	4	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	4
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	4
Percent female	25

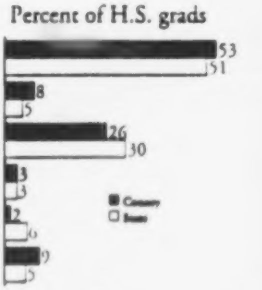
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	95	66	50
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	89	67	51
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	37	26	18
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	54	43	28
Teen births as a percent of all births	24	21	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	17	35	42
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	14	26
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	7	7	7
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	32	45

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,414

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	754
in vocational/technical school	106
employed	362
in the military	45
combined work and school	21
not successful	126

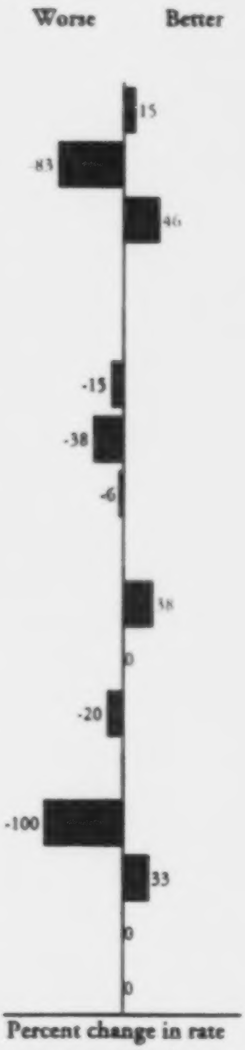


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Johnson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	645	70	742	83
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		53	6	98	11
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		12	13	6	7
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		7	49
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,167	34	2,500	39
Ages 0-4		482	34	708	47
Ages 5-17		1,685	34	1,792	36
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	99	16	66	10
Sexual abuse		28	4	28	4
Neglect/dependency		256	41	307	49
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	39	1	77	2
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		61	3	52	2
H.S. grads with successful transition		225	92	265	92
Average daily attendance K-12		4,609	96	4,335	96



Percent change in rate

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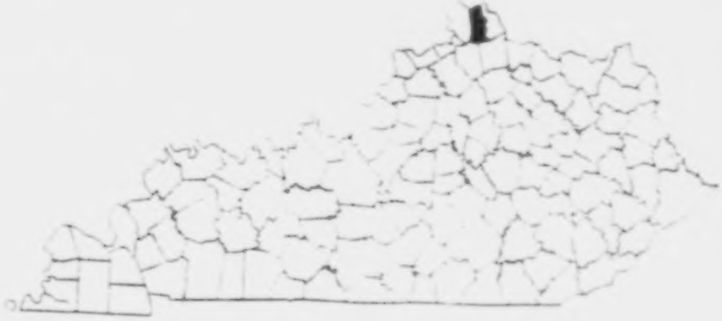
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,996	1,853	1,440
Children	1,285	1,204	950
Food Stamp recipients	6,614	5,880	5,597
Children	2,766	2,445	2,294
SSI recipients	1,878	1,815	1,852
Children	261	236	232
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	7,023	6,891
Children		3,419	3,318

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	23,248	24,022	3
0-4	1,463	1,456	0
5-17	4,911	4,841	-1
18-19	786	742	-6
20-64	13,364	14,075	5
65 and older	2,724	2,908	7
Whites	23,120	23,859	3
Blacks	33	35	6
Hispanics	38	57	50

Kenton County



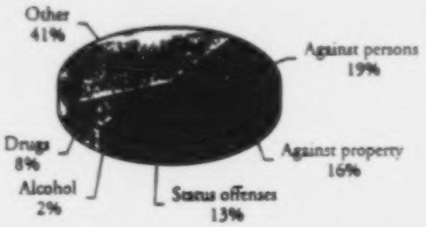
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	10,443	10,006
Percent female	48	49
Percent white	94	94
Percent black	4	4
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	6	45
by injury	0	35
Death rate (per 100,000)	14	115
Total births, 1994-98	25	1,544

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99	1,722



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	27	127
Ages 13 -14	70	358
Age 15	51	325
Age 16	39	333
Ages 17 and over	38	354
Percent female	52	20
Percent white	87	78
Percent black	13	22

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

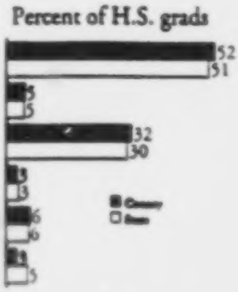
Number of cases	76
Ages 14 and under	18
Ages 15-18	55
Percent female	14

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	380	317	312
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	60	66	64
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	137	118	106
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	36	42	35
Teen births as a percent of all births	16	14	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	45	69	84
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	26	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	11	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	41	39

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	5,717
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	2,994
in vocational/technical school	267
employed	1,803
in the military	157
combined work and school	347
not successful	149

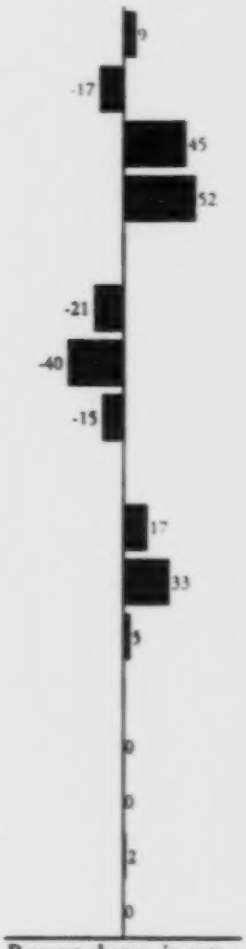


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Kenton County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	5,390	77	5,874	87		9
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		450	6	506	7	-17	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		77	11	38	6		45
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		31	33	15	16		52
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	5,403	14	6,497	17	-21	
Ages 0-4		1,765	15	2,507	21	-40	
Ages 5-17		3,638	13	3,990	15	-15	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	245	6	210	5		17
Sexual abuse		103	3	84	2		33
Neglect/dependency		833	22	835	21		5
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	368	3	382	3		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		221	3	236	3		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		1,081	95	1,151	97		2
Average daily attendance K-12		19,439	95	19,929	95		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

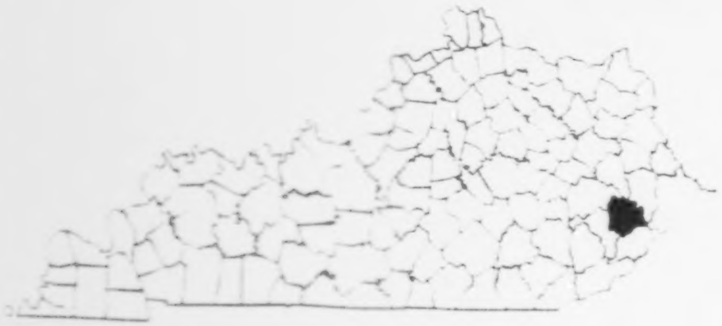
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	4,737	4,068	3,395
Children	3,329	2,911	2,377
Food Stamp recipients	12,442	9,707	9,333
Children	6,350	5,021	4,851
SSI recipients	3,307	3,161	3,207
Children	730	616	633
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	16,917	16,318
Children		9,024	8,919

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	142,031	146,732	3
0-4	11,604	11,749	1
5-17	27,690	27,750	0
18-19	3,910	3,785	-3
20-64	82,586	87,133	6
65 and older	16,241	16,315	0
Whites	137,040	141,092	3
Blacks	4,173	4,533	9
Hispanics	704	1,075	53

Knott County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



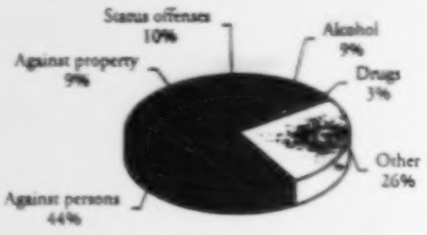
* 44% of juvenile court referrals were for crimes against persons.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,505	1,664
Percent female	48	50
Percent white	99	98
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	15
by injury	0	11
Death rate (per 100,000)		224
Total births, 1994-98	5	212

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 188



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	7	25
Ages 13 -14	5	46
Age 15	3	38
Age 16	1	23
Ages 17 and over	3	37
Percent female	19	7
Percent white	100	99
Percent black	0	1

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	9
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	7
Percent female	11

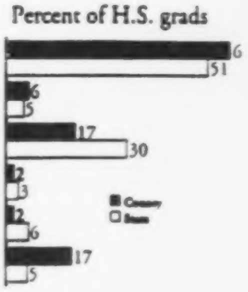
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	84	53	38
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	89	64	46
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	32	16	14
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	58	36	30
Teen births as a percent of all births	28	23	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	17	36	52
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	18	24
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	8	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	32	32

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,012

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	571
in vocational/technical school	58
employed	176
in the military	20
combined work and school	20
not successful	167

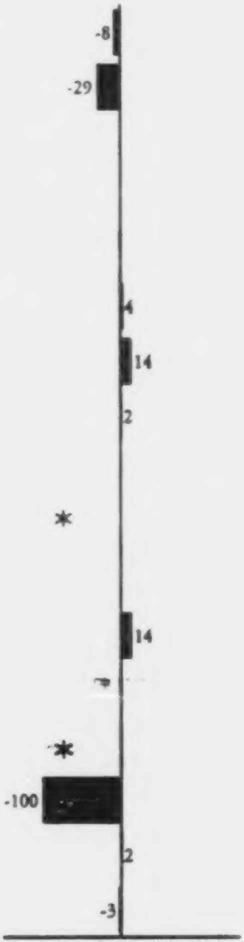


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Knott County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	560	81	516	83	-8	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		51	7	55	9	-29	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		5		7	11		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3		0			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,583	49	2,445	47		4
Ages 0-4		696	58	643	50		14
Ages 5-17		1,887	46	1,802	45		2
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	20	4	48	9	*	
Sexual abuse		3		7	1		
Neglect/dependency		147	29	127	25		14
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	47	2	142	6	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		55	3	93	6	-100	
H.S. grads with successful transition		160	84	184	86		2
Average daily attendance K-12		3,285	94	2,996	91	-3	



Percent change in rate

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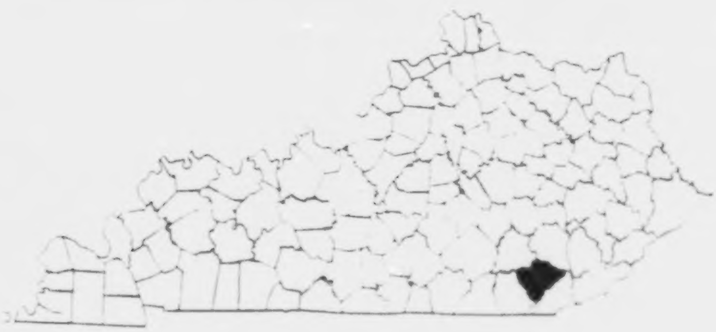
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,277	2,092	1,964
Children	1,481	1,391	1,293
Food Stamp recipients	6,126	5,143	5,102
Children	2,596	2,154	2,100
SSI recipients	1,820	1,768	1,814
Children	239	207	212
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	6,312	6,210
Children		2,939	2,882

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	17,906	17,989	0
0-4	1,213	1,192	-2
5-17	4,044	3,924	-3
18-19	706	672	-5
20-64	10,098	10,367	3
65 and older	1,845	1,834	-1
Whites	17,764	17,833	0
Blacks	114	120	5
Hispanics	34	50	47

Knox County



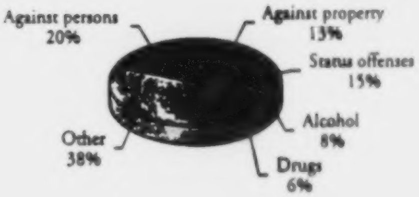
* 17% of high school graduates combined work and school, the state's second highest.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,512	2,830
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	98	98
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	4	13
by injury	0	11
Death rate (per 100,000)		120
Total births, 1994-98	13	551

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 363



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	3	21
Ages 13 -14	19	21
Age 15	8	42
Age 16	13	67
Ages 17 and over	12	155
Percent female	51	42
Percent white	94	97
Percent black	6	3

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	17
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	16
Percent female	29

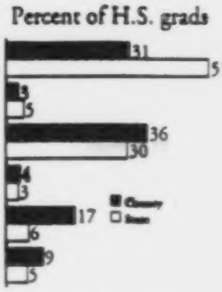
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	142	105	106
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	95	82	81
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	60	40	49
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	63	53	60
Teen births as a percent of all births	28	22	24
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	23	35	47
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	22	25
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	6	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	40	37

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,370

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	425
in vocational/technical school	43
employed	486
in the military	48
combined work and school	239
not successful	129

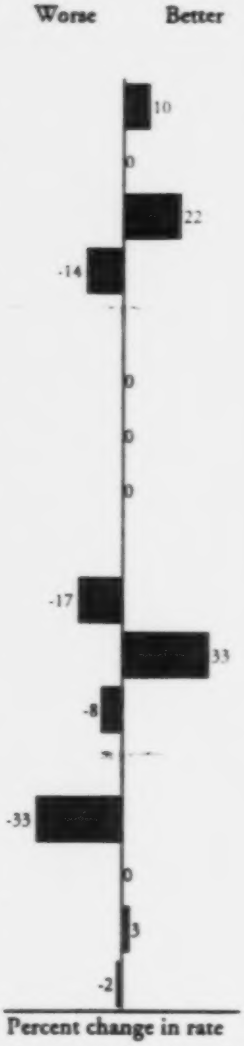


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Knox County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	997	70	1,096	81
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		113	8	106	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		13	9	10	7
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	36	8	41
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	4,212	51	4,382	51
Ages 0-4		1,220	57	1,340	57
Ages 5-17		2,992	48	3,042	48
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	54	6	59	7
Sexual abuse		26	3	17	2
Neglect/dependency		99	12	117	13
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	119	3	148	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		104	4	107	4
H.S. grads with successful transition		278	90	240	93
Average daily attendance K-12		5,147	94	4,844	92



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

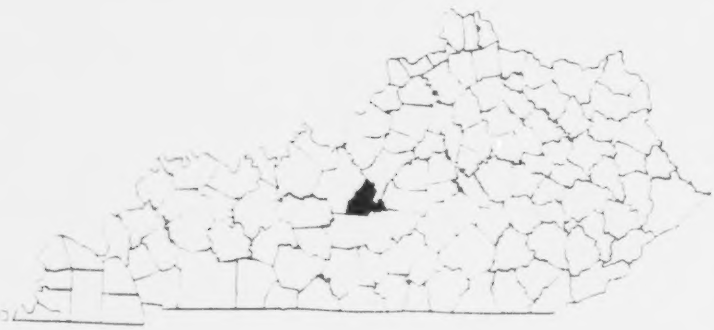
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	3,762	3,468	2,987
Children	2,546	2,408	2,069
Food Stamp recipients	10,702	9,603	9,166
Children	4,550	4,091	3,900
SSI recipients	3,367	3,439	3,658
Children	321	311	357
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	11,530	11,354
Children		5,497	5,387

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	29,676	31,890	7
0-4	2,150	2,280	6
5-17	6,313	6,610	5
18-19	1,097	1,114	2
20-64	16,304	18,310	12
65 and older	3,812	3,576	-6
Whites	29,287	31,456	7
Blacks	292	326	12
Hispanics	78	128	64

Larue County



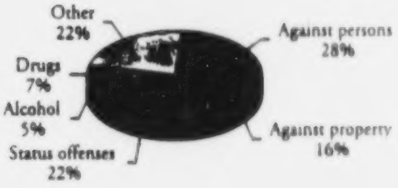
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	869	903
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	95	94
Percent black	4	5
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	4
by injury	0	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	132

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 147



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	7	21
Ages 13 -14	3	8
Age 15	6	22
Age 16	7	21
Ages 17 and over	9	41
Percent female	28	18
Percent white	91	93
Percent black	9	7

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

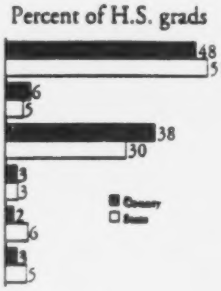
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	34	25	26
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	64	63	61
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	13	11	9
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	38	45	32
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	17	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	19	56	49
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	20	13	26
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	8	8
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	24	31

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 613

Six months after graduation were:

in college	294
in vocational/technical school	39
employed	231
in the military	18
combined work and school	13
not successful	18

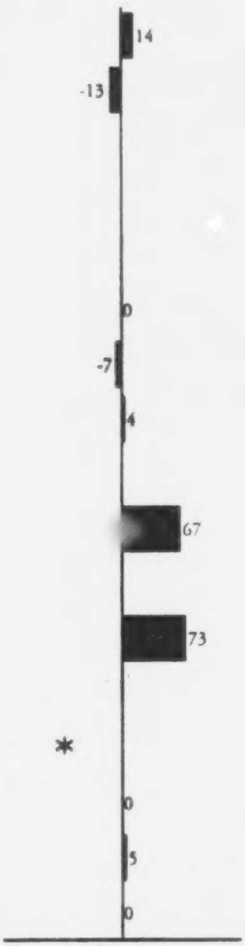


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Larue County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	332	76	379	83		14
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		33	8	39	9	-13	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	16	5			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	675	24	742	24		0
Ages 0-4		185	27	231	29	-7	
Ages 5-17		490	23	511	22		4
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	27	9	9	3		67
Sexual abuse		7	2	1			
Neglect/dependency		78	26	22	7		73
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	21	1	65	4	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		28	3	30	3		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		136	94	107	99		5
Average daily attendance K-12		2,096	97	2,218	97		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

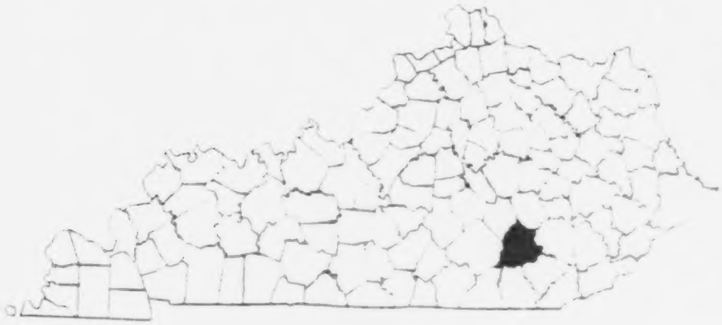
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	499	473	304
Children	321	305	207
Food Stamp recipients	1,584	1,474	1,265
Children	694	638	559
SSI recipients	485	465	486
Children	56	48	54
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,210	2,083
Children		1,106	1,018

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	11,679	13,058	12
0-4	721	778	8
5-17	2,213	2,375	7
18-19	303	309	2
20-64	6,573	7,571	15
65 and older	1,869	2,025	8
Whites	11,154	12,447	12
Blacks	489	566	16
Hispanics	55	100	82

Laurel County



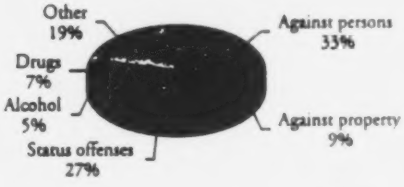
* One third of juvenile court referrals was for crimes against persons.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	3,945	3,998
Percent female	49	45
Percent white	98	98
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	8	12
by injury	8	11
Death rate (per 100,000)	52	80
Total births, 1994-98	8	683

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 676



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	82	49
Ages 13 -14	33	154
Age 15	34	78
Age 16	13	70
Ages 17 and over	18	142
Percent female	42	16
Percent white	99	100
Percent black	1	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	26
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	22
Percent female	19

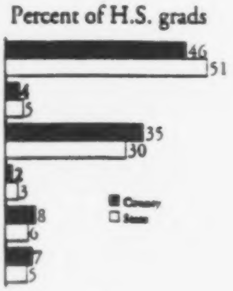
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	149	107	139
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	78	68	79
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	64	36	46
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	52	37	40
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	17	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	18	34	46
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	19	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	5	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	37	33

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,325

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,060
in vocational/technical school	81
employed	808
in the military	42
combined work and school	179
not successful	155



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 7

Laurel County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,389	75	1,764	79		27
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		139	7	156	7		0
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		16	9	15	7		22
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		9	32	9	30		6
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	3,530	30	4,138	31	-3	
Ages 0-4		980	34	1,359	40	-18	
Ages 5-17		2,550	28	2,779	28		0
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	65	5	98	7	-40	
Sexual abuse		13	1	10	1		0
Neglect/dependency		166	13	392	29	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	228	4	298	5	-25	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		263	7	269	7		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		472	92	397	92		0
Average daily attendance K-12		8,217	94	8,205	94		0

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease .

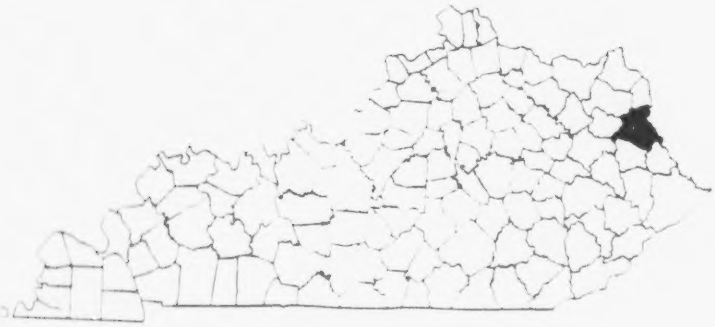
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,775	2,653	2,252
Children	1,945	1,868	1,561
Food Stamp recipients	9,131	7,963	7,402
Children	4,134	3,601	3,371
SSI recipients	2,925	2,979	3,104
Children	355	317	329
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	11,964	11,904
Children		5,975	6,028

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	43,438	50,734	17
0-4	2,951	3,370	14
5-17	9,088	10,249	13
18-19	1,344	1,465	9
20-64	25,105	30,105	20
65 and older	4,950	5,545	12
Whites	42,989	50,190	17
Blacks	245	294	20
Hispanics	166	279	68

Lawrence County



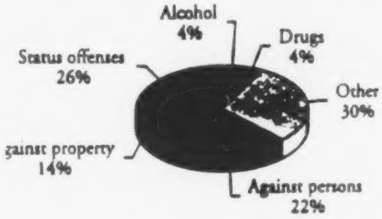
* 13% of high school graduates were not employed or in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,297	1,310
Percent female	48	47
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	7
by injury	1	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		138
Total births, 1994-98	1	166

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 77



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	2	4
Ages 13 -14	10	5
Age 15	3	3
Age 16	2	12
Ages 17 and over	3	33
Percent female	65	9
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	5
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	20

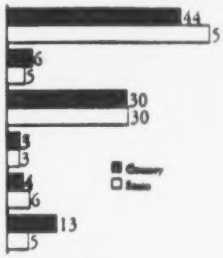
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	57	43	29
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	93	77	49
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	19	17	11
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	50	47	27
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	22	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	22	37	52
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	19	24	15
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	4	2
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	35	36

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 901

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	394
in vocational/technical school	58
employed	271
in the military	29
combined work and school	36
not successful	113

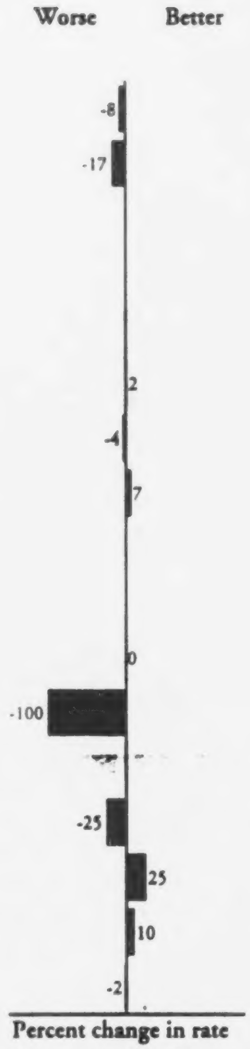


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Lawrence County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	463	77	425	85
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		39	6	35	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		2	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,787	45	1,848	44
Ages 0-4		407	45	485	47
Ages 5-17		1,380	46	1,363	43
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	10	2	4	
Sexual abuse		7	2	8	2
Neglect/dependency		18	4	35	8
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	73	4	104	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		49	4	41	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		144	84	154	92
Average daily attendance K-12		2,497	94	2,413	92



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease .

Assistance Programs

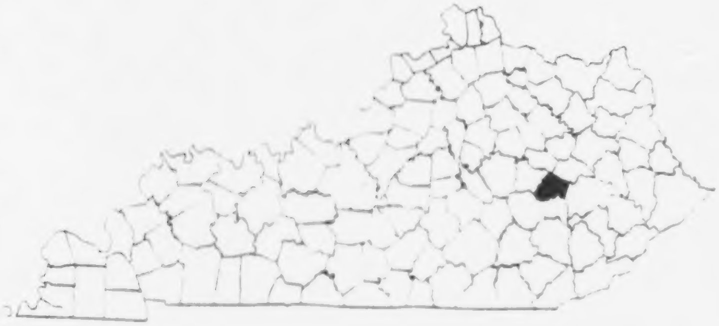
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,415	1,326	1,086
Children	932	874	727
Food Stamp recipients	4,674	4,131	3,909
Children	1,914	1,666	1,595
SSI recipients	1,278	1,291	1,327
Children	114	111	115
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,860	4,822
Children		2,267	2,246

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	13,998	15,647	12
0-4	935	1,021	9
5-17	3,044	3,280	8
18-19	440	456	4
20-64	7,784	8,974	15
65 and older	1,795	1,916	7
Whites	13,930	15,562	12
Blacks	22	25	14
Hispanics	24	39	62

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Lee County



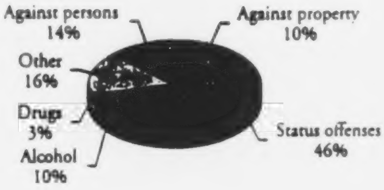
✱ Teen birth rates were among highest in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	588	566
Percent female	52	45
Percent white	99	98
Percent black	0	2
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	5
by injury	0	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	2	122

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 69



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	6	1
Ages 13 -14	10	2
Age 15	8	5
Age 16	1	16
Ages 17 and over	4	13
Percent female	69	18
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	0
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	0
Percent female	

Teen Birth Trends

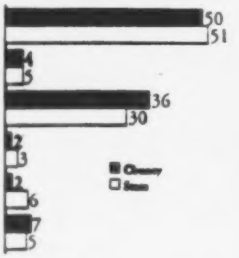
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	32	19	21
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	89	75	84
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	13	6	6
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	56	40	39
Teen births as a percent of all births	25	22	24
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	17	22	57
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	20	19	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	14	16	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	47	56

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 384

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	190
in vocational/technical school	17
employed	139
in the military	6
combined work and school	7
not successful	25

Percent of H.S. grads

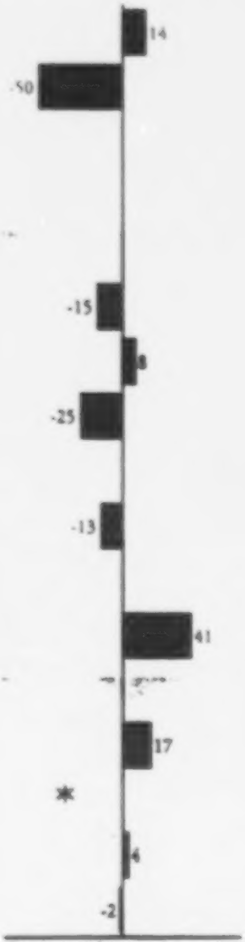


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Lee County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	187	64	213	79		14
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		23	8	33	12	-50	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		2			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	942	48	1,066	55	-15	
Ages 0-4		296	59	285	54		8
Ages 5-17		646	44	781	55	-25	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	16	8	19	9	-13	
Sexual abuse		19	10	5			
Neglect/dependency		96	49	59	29		41
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	59	6	47	5		17
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		5	1	32	5	*	
H.S. grads with successful transition		75	93	75	97		4
Average daily attendance K-12		1,431	95	1,314	93	-2	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	878	775	574
Children	592	540	399
Food Stamp recipients	2,937	2,517	2,355
Children	1,164	996	917
SSI recipients	911	874	913
Children	90	80	85
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,962	2,866
Children		1,258	1,201

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	7,422	8,021	8
0-4	528	525	-1
5-17	1,542	1,528	-1
18-19	219	222	1
20-64	4,070	4,710	16
65 and older	1,063	1,036	-3
Whites	7,389	7,810	6
Blacks	26	201	673
Hispanics	10	86	760

Leslie County

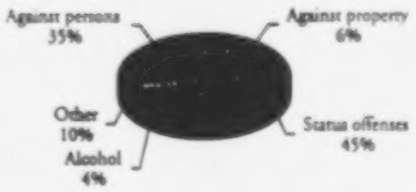
✱ One in five high school graduates was not working or in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,208	1,115
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	8
by injury	0	6
Death rate (per 100,000)		180
Total births, 1994-98	5	167

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 51



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	0	1
Ages 13 -14	2	2
Age 15	9	13
Age 16	2	11
Ages 17 and over	10	1
Percent female	36	50
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	100

Teen Birth Trends

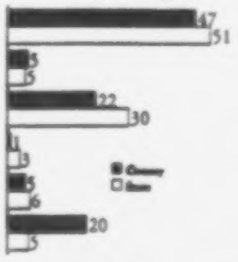
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	67	40	33
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	88	72	62
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	30	16	10
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	61	47	29
Teen births as a percent of all births	27	21	21
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	22	35	40
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	25	16
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	7	9	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	34

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 871

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	411
in vocational/technical school	45
employed	194
in the military	8
combined work and school	39
not successful	174

Percent of H.S. grads

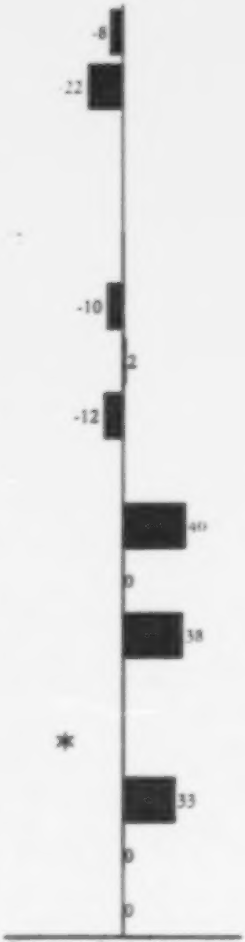


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Leslie County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	424	71	391	82	-8	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		51	9	52	11	-22	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		5		5			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,702	41	1,803	45	-10	
Ages 0-4		459	43	456	42		2
Ages 5-17		1,243	41	1,347	46	-12	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	20	5	11	3		40
Sexual abuse		6	2	7	2		0
Neglect/dependency		102	26	62	16		38
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	40	2	91	6	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		43	3	18	2		33
H.S. grads with successful transition		141	80	111	80		0
Average daily attendance K-12		2,536	94	2,255	94		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100% indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

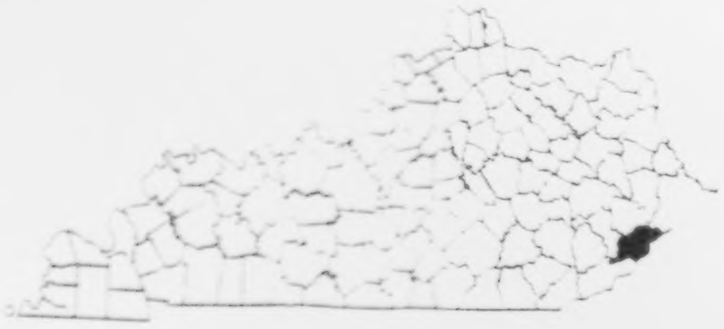
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,263	1,120	1,034
Children	872	788	697
Food Stamp recipients	4,529	3,991	3,798
Children	1,741	1,554	1,452
SSI recipients	1,452	1,383	1,424
Children	119	99	97
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,417	4,267
Children		1,894	1,828

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	13,642	13,582	0
0-4	1,061	1,021	-4
5-17	3,090	2,942	-5
18-19	423	386	-9
20-64	7,818	7,867	1
65 and older	1,250	1,366	9
Whites	13,613	13,549	0
Blacks	12	14	17
Hispanics	40	60	50

Letcher County



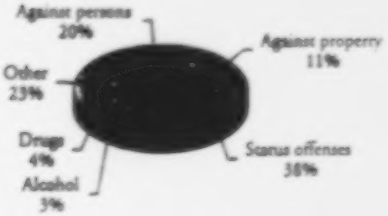
* Teen birth rates have dropped significantly.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,255	2,143
Percent female	50	48
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	9
by injury	1	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		103
Total births, 1994-98	5	315

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 348



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	16	27
Ages 13 -14	42	64
Age 15	17	44
Age 16	33	34
Ages 17 and over	25	46
Percent female	40	11
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

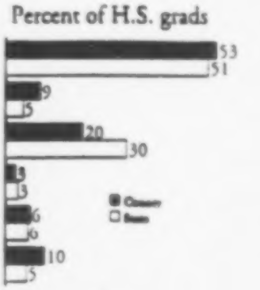
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	136	86	59
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	99	80	57
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	53	32	19
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	59	47	28
Teen births as a percent of all births	25	24	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	21	36	49
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	19	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	5	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	35	16

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,690

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	896
in vocational/technical school	149
employed	329
in the military	42
combined work and school	107
not successful	167

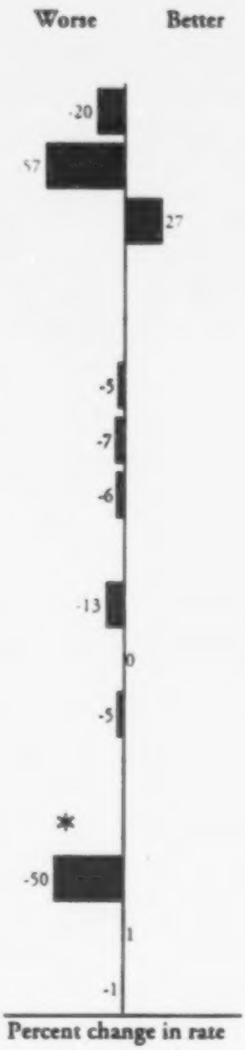


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Letcher County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	964	86	776	89
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		78	7	94	11
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		17	15	10	11
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,825	37	2,947	39
Ages 0-4		744	43	820	46
Ages 5-17		2,081	35	2,127	37
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	62	8	67	9
Sexual abuse		17	2	14	2
Neglect/dependency		286	39	297	41
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	83	2	181	6
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		57	2	65	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		332	92	293	93
Average daily attendance K-12		5,119	94	4,340	93



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,517	2,308	1,888
Children	1,663	1,541	1,250
Food Stamp recipients	7,877	6,647	6,282
Children	3,231	2,711	2,557
SSI recipients	2,261	2,224	2,285
Children	260	223	224
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	8,168	7,991
Children		3,791	3,683

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	27,000	26,185	-3
0-4	1,734	1,635	-6
5-17	6,056	5,625	-7
18-19	818	734	-10
20-64	15,244	15,115	-1
65 and older	3,148	3,076	-2
Whites	26,742	25,902	-3
Blacks	190	202	6
Hispanics	64	90	41

Lewis County

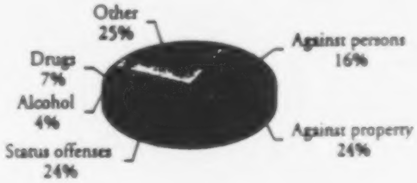
* High school graduates were as likely to be employed as go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,089	1,143
Percent female	46	48
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	1
by injury	1	0
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	0	209

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 96



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	13
Ages 13 -14	4	7
Age 15	10	20
Age 16	5	12
Ages 17 and over	3	21
Percent female	41	7
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	15
Ages 14 and under	4
Ages 15-18	11
Percent female	13

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	63	46	40
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	87	86	74
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	24	15	15
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	51	44	42
Teen births as a percent of all births	28	24	23
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	18	39	40
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	29	17	27
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	12	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	29	37

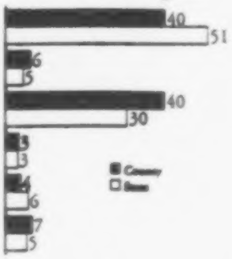
Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 792

Six months after graduation were:

in college	317
in vocational/technical school	50
employed	316
in the military	26
combined work and school	30
not successful	53

Percent of H.S. grads

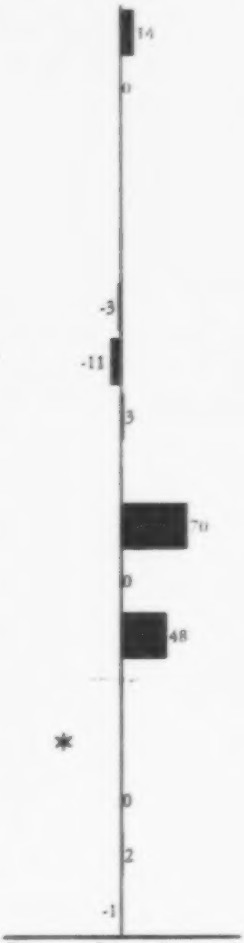


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Lewis County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	402	76	460	86		14
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		39	7	38	7		0
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		5			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,381	38	1,416	39	-3	
Ages 0-4		374	46	448	51	-11	
Ages 5-17		1,007	36	968	35		3
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	35	10	10	3		70
Sexual abuse		7	2	7	2		0
Neglect/dependency		83	23	43	12		48
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	21	1	46	3	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		29	2	19	2		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		163	94	164	96		2
Average daily attendance K-12		2,483	95	2,376	94	-1	


Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease .

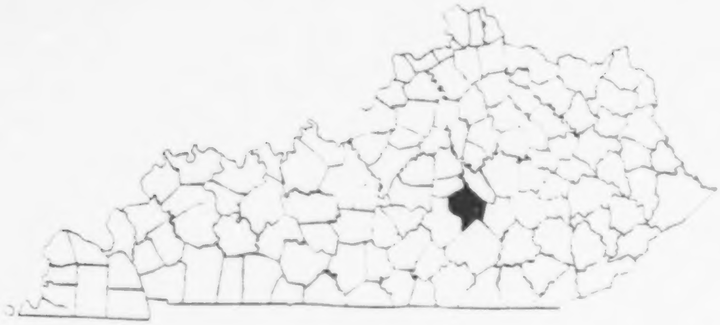
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	845	803	702
Children	591	566	483
Food Stamp recipients	3,196	2,691	2,752
Children	1,417	1,174	1,209
SSI recipients	985	974	972
Children	107	103	101
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,770	3,804
Children		1,820	1,847

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	13,029	13,584	4
0-4	833	850	2
5-17	2,785	2,799	1
18-19	409	400	-2
20-64	7,260	7,804	7
65 and older	1,742	1,731	-1
Whites	12,976	13,518	4
Blacks	27	34	26
Hispanics	25	35	40

Lincoln County



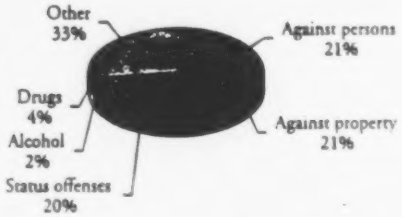
✱ High school graduates were more likely to work than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,652	1,709
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	97	95
Percent black	3	3
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	5	3
by injury	4	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	8	295

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 248



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	10	29
Ages 13 -14	14	33
Age 15	10	38
Age 16	9	53
Ages 17 and over	7	45
Percent female	40	12
Percent white	90	96
Percent black	10	4

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	9
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	9
Percent female	22

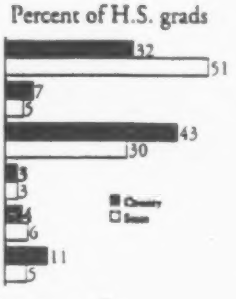
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	62	55	57
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	77	75	72
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	23	21	16
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	42	46	31
Teen births as a percent of all births	24	19	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	31	42	54
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	21	26
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	15	13	7
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	31	36

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,149

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	369
in vocational/technical school	81
employed	495
in the military	34
combined work and school	48
not successful	122

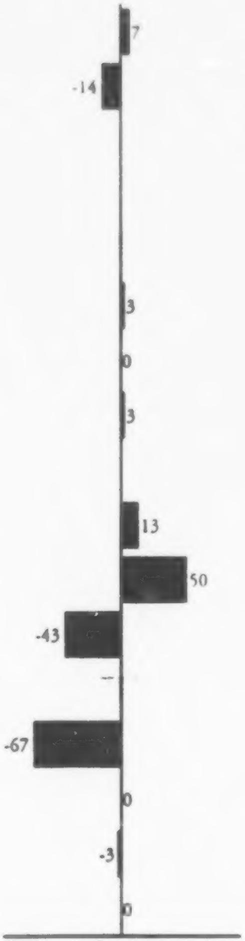


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 6

Lincoln County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base		Recent		Worse	Better
		#	Rate	#	Rate		
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	625	72	668	76		7
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		64	7	68	8	-14	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		4			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		5			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,815	34	1,855	33		3
Ages 0-4		594	42	657	42		0
Ages 5-17		1,221	31	1,198	30		3
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	46	8	39	7		13
Sexual abuse		20	4	10	2		50
Neglect/dependency		39	7	60	10	-43	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	77	3	141	5	-67	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		100	6	99	6		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		178	86	192	83	-3	
Average daily attendance K-12		3,531	94	3,664	94		0



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

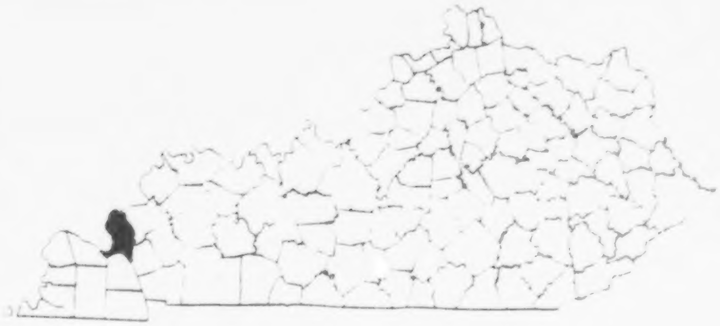
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	945	880	651
Children	650	607	451
Food Stamp recipients	3,440	2,965	2,255
Children	1,519	1,276	962
SSI recipients	1,486	1,533	1,529
Children	199	186	181
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,794	4,580
Children		2,194	2,055

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	20,045	22,367	12
0-4	1,388	1,509	9
5-17	3,960	4,273	8
18-19	582	610	5
20-64	11,300	13,027	15
65 and older	2,815	2,948	5
Whites	19,362	21,575	11
Blacks	621	721	16
Hispanics	43	76	77

Livingston County



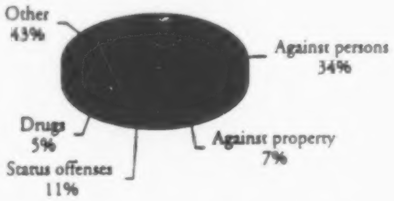
* Teen birth rate among lowest in state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	636	635
Percent female	50	47
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	8
by injury	0	8
Death rate (per 100,000)		322
Total births, 1994-98	0	57

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 115



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	1	5
Ages 13 -14	1	42
Age 15	2	5
Age 16	5	14
Ages 17 and over	3	36
Percent female	25	11
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	4
Percent female	0

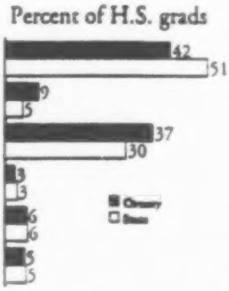
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	20	16	11
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	58	54	38
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	6	5	3
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	27		
Teen births as a percent of all births	16	15	12
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	17	31	68
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	10	27	12
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	2	0	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	23	35

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 472

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	196
in vocational/technical school	40
employed	175
in the military	12
combined work and school	26
not successful	23

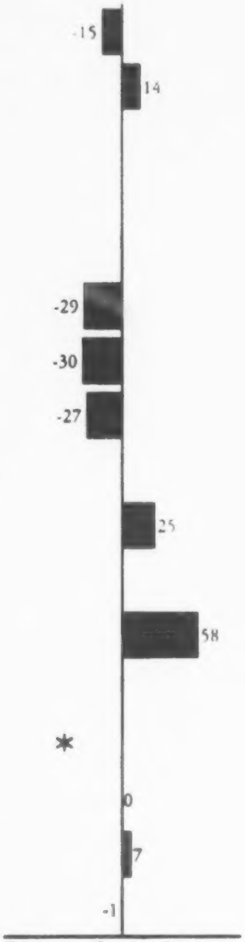


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Livingston County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	282	83	241	87	-15	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		22	7	16	6		14
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		5		0			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	347	17	442	22	-29	
Ages 0-4		116	23	154	30	-30	
Ages 5-17		231	15	288	19	-27	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	8	4	7	3		25
Sexual abuse		6		1			
Neglect/dependency		24	12	10	5		58
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	12	1	26	3	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		21	3	19	3		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		88	87	83	93		7
Average daily attendance K-12		1,392	95	1,336	94	-1	



Percent change in rate

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Assistance Programs

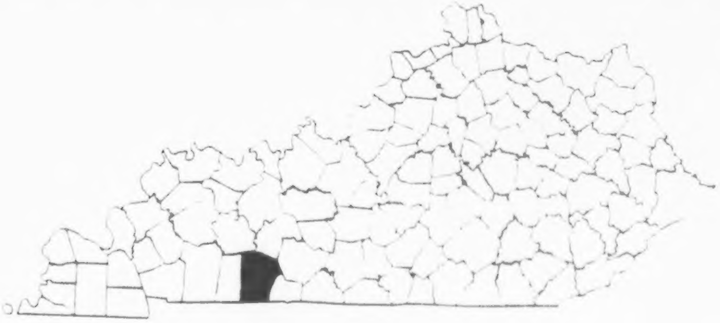
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	286	263	139
Children	180	171	94
Food Stamp recipients	976	787	688
Children	416	324	284
SSI recipients	315	283	293
Children	34	25	32
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,526	1,489
Children		710	684

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	9,062	9,432	4
0-4	513	513	0
5-17	1,558	1,540	-1
18-19	258	246	-5
20-64	5,334	5,704	7
65 and older	1,399	1,429	2
Whites	9,024	9,388	4
Blacks	14	14	0
Hispanics	30	41	37

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Logan County



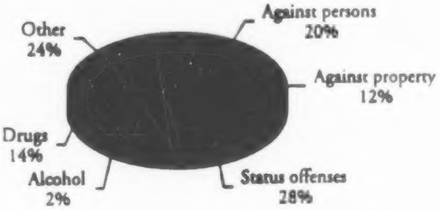
* Teen birth rate has not declined since 1980.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,909	1,866
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	86	88
Percent black	13	11
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	9
by injury	2	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		125
Total births, 1994-98	8	357

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 255



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	11	16
Ages 13 -14	19	29
Age 15	14	36
Age 16	8	41
Ages 17 and over	19	61
Percent female	43	21
Percent white	77	77
Percent black	23	23

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	13
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	11
Percent female	15

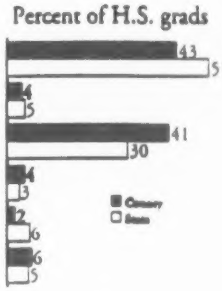
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	76	62	71
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	70	73	80
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	28	22	22
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	41	41	38
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	17	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	29	43	52
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	20	25
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	10	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	17	26

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,380

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	590
in vocational/technical school	51
employed	564
in the military	61
combined work and school	28
not successful	86

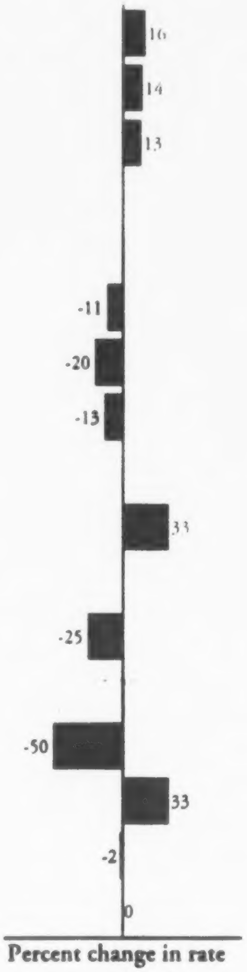


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Logan County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	722	71	837	79		16
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		71	7	64	6		14
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		8	8	7	7		13
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	40	5			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,123	18	1,341	20	-11	
Ages 0-4		395	25	508	30	-20	
Ages 5-17		728	15	833	17	-13	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	18	3	13	2		33
Sexual abuse		2		4			
Neglect/dependency		24	4	32	5	-25	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	63	2	99	3	-50	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		69	3	44	2		33
H.S. grads with successful transition		213	93	260	91	-2	
Average daily attendance K-12		4,310	96	4,375	96		0



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

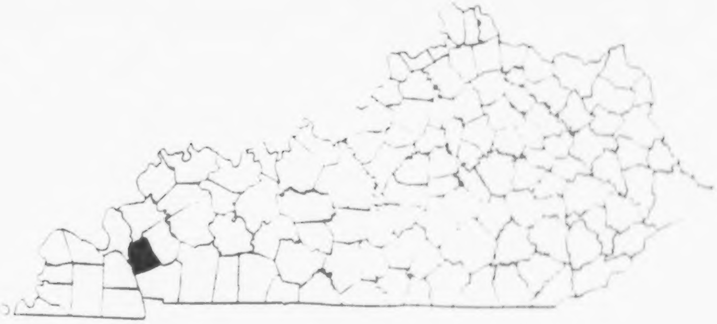
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	751	677	574
Children	537	495	408
Food Stamp recipients	2,744	2,309	2,217
Children	1,225	1,026	995
SSI recipients	1,112	1,096	1,103
Children	120	94	103
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,212	4,168
Children		1,961	1,968

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	24,416	26,145	7
0-4	1,589	1,659	4
5-17	4,840	5,022	4
18-19	654	665	2
20-64	13,668	15,232	11
65 and older	3,665	3,567	-3
Whites	22,249	23,706	7
Blacks	2,085	2,333	12
Hispanics	79	126	59

Lyon County



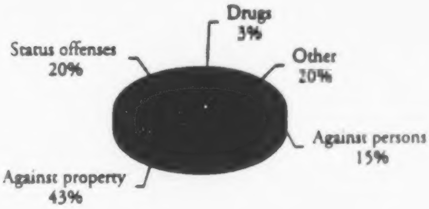
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	360	428
Percent female	46	45
Percent white	97	95
Percent black	2	2
Percent Hispanic	1	2
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	3
by injury	0	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	0	49

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 40



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	2
Ages 13 -14	1	6
Age 15	2	6
Age 16	2	10
Ages 17 and over	2	7
Percent female	50	16
Percent white	100	93
Percent black	0	7

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	0
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	0
Percent female	

Teen Birth Trends

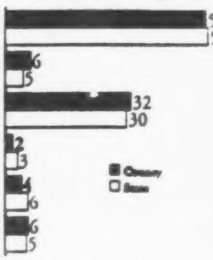
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	8	8	10
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	36	48	51
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	2	2	3
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)			
Teen births as a percent of all births	17	13	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	29	29	59
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	29	17	17
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	4	7
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	13	38

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 314

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	158
in vocational/technical school	20
employed	99
in the military	6
combined work and school	13
not successful	18

Percent of H.S. grads



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Lyon County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	142	82	165	89		16
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		12	7	12	6		14
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		2			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3		0			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	227	21	243	20		5
Ages 0-4		82	31	90	28		10
Ages 5-17		145	18	153	17		6
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	6	5	33	27	*	
Sexual abuse		1		7	6		
Neglect/dependency		19	15	79	64	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	12	2	46	7	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		7	2	5	1		50
H.S. grads with successful transition		55	93	60	98		5
Average daily attendance K-12		885	97	918	96	-1	

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	167	158	130
Children	107	103	88
Food Stamp recipients	551	519	420
Children	227	209	163
SSI recipients	197	189	176
Children	24	28	18
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	958	951
Children		404	383

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	6,624	8,052	22
0-4	272	308	13
5-17	821	933	14
18-19	141	159	13
20-64	4,222	5,242	24
65 and older	1,168	1,410	21
Whites	6,157	7,445	21
Blacks	433	556	28
Hispanics	28	49	75

McCracken County

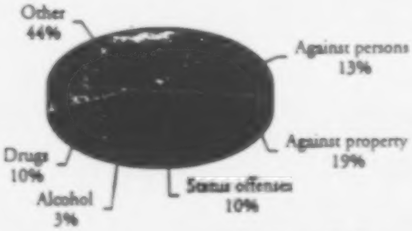
✱ 59% of high school graduates went to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	4,296	4,298
Percent female	50	49
Percent white	83	83
Percent black	15	15
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	25
by injury	1	23
Death rate (per 100,000)		145
Total births, 1994-98	11	652

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 765



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	8	46
Ages 13 -14	27	128
Age 15	24	135
Age 16	11	145
Ages 17 and over	10	231
Percent female	53	24
Percent white	66	71
Percent black	34	29

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	56
Ages 14 and under	7
Ages 15-18	48
Percent female	11

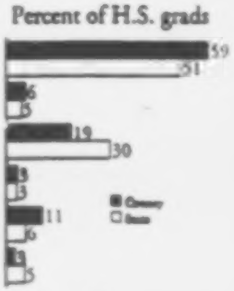
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	148	142	124
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	57	68	59
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	55	52	40
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	35	41	30
Teen births as a percent of all births	17	17	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	40	63	68
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	19	23	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	3	5	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	26	24

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,562

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,512
in vocational/technical school	144
employed	486
in the military	82
combined work and school	271
not successful	67

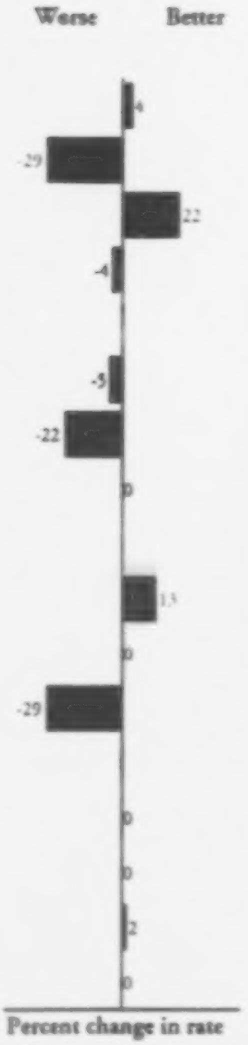


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

McCracken County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	2,127	87	2,206	89
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		180	7	212	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		23	9	17	7
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		9	25	9	26
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	3,325	22	3,575	23
Ages 0-4		1,060	27	1,312	33
Ages 5-17		2,265	20	2,263	20
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	116	8	109	7
Sexual abuse		46	3	41	3
Neglect/dependency		317	21	414	27
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	203	3	186	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		81	2	112	2
H.S. grads with successful transition		568	95	584	97
Average daily attendance K-12		9,542	95	9,422	95



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

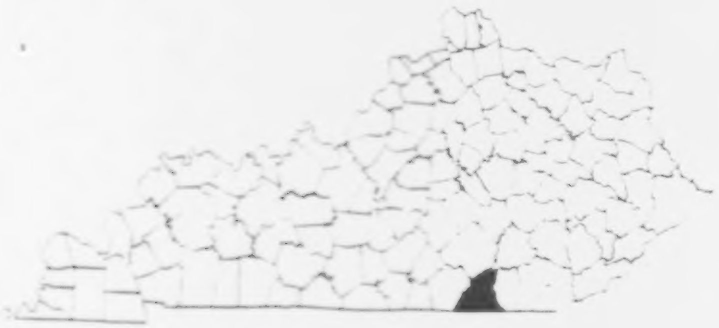
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,727	2,581	2,401
Children	1,919	1,836	1,670
Food Stamp recipients	7,614	6,470	6,382
Children	3,624	3,067	3,099
SSI recipients	2,185	2,109	2,170
Children	384	331	368
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	10,040	10,155
Children		5,075	5,176

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	62,879	64,460	3
0-4	3,942	3,856	-2
5-17	11,460	11,258	-2
18-19	1,664	1,603	-4
20-64	35,619	37,445	5
65 and older	10,194	10,298	1
Whites	56,260	57,336	2
Blacks	6,331	6,744	7
Hispanics	324	475	47

McCreary County



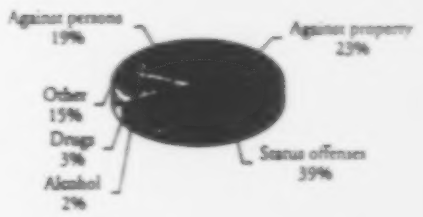
***** High school graduates were more likely to work than go to school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,402	1,562
Percent female	47	48
Percent white	99	96
Percent black	0	3
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	13
by injury	2	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		212
Total births, 1994-98	5	314

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 270



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	17	33
Ages 13 -14	28	25
Age 15	35	43
Age 16	18	25
Ages 17 and over	6	40
Percent female	35	11
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	33

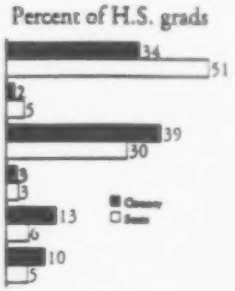
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	74	75	59
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	95	105	79
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	30	27	19
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	59	60	38
Teen births as a percent of all births	27	29	25
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	23	48	49
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	33	21	29
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	4	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	36	28

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 850

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	286
in vocational/technical school	18
employed	331
in the military	24
combined work and school	108
not successful	83

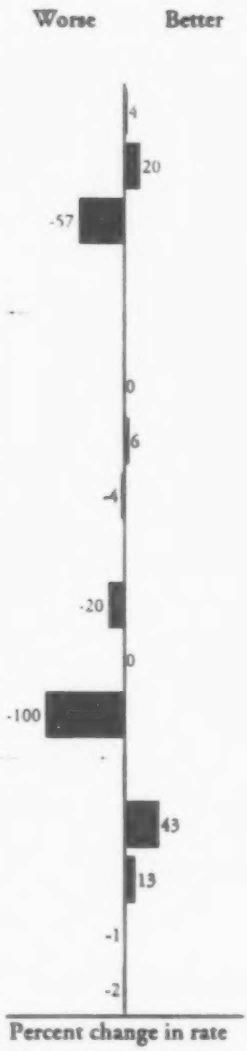


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

McCreary County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	637	78	664	92
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		79	10	55	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		6	–	8	11
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3		8	74
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,679	57	2,824	57
Ages 0-4		810	63	812	59
Ages 5-17		1,869	54	2,012	56
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	26	5	30	6
Sexual abuse		12	2	8	2
Neglect/dependency		35	7	70	14
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	160	7	75	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		119	8	98	7
H.S. grads with successful transition		168	92	140	91
Average daily attendance K-12		3,124	94	3,058	92



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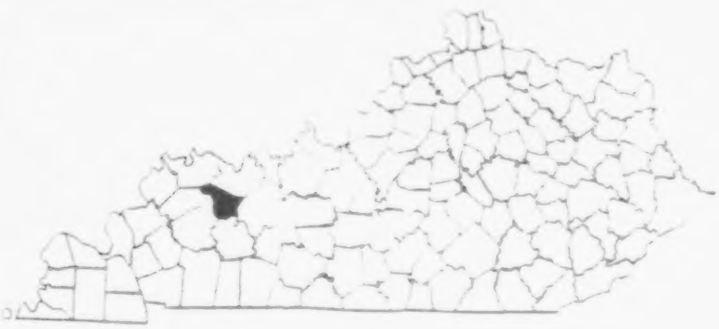
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,935	1,853	1,633
Children	1,353	1,298	1,135
Food Stamp recipients	6,549	5,729	5,335
Children	2,884	2,515	2,297
SSI recipients	1,978	1,967	2,061
Children	223	188	205
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	6,980	6,908
Children		3,370	3,293

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	15,603	16,659	7
0-4	1,181	1,245	5
5-17	3,569	3,692	3
18-19	590	561	-5
20-64	8,532	9,489	11
65 and older	1,731	1,672	-3
Whites	15,417	16,532	7
Blacks	124	67	-46
Hispanics	24	34	42

McLean County



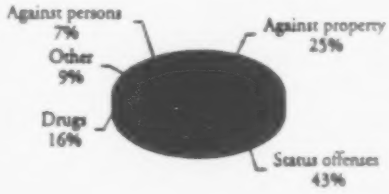
***** Teen births have decreased significantly.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	686	724
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	99	98
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	3
by injury	0	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	2	83

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 56



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	10	2
Ages 13 -14	1	3
Age 15	5	15
Age 16	2	4
Ages 17 and over	6	8
Percent female	26	3
Percent white	95	97
Percent black	5	3

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	0
Percent female	0

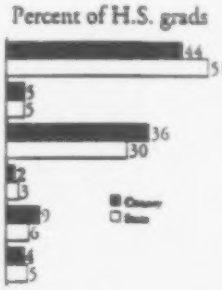
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	33	24	17
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	82	69	50
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	11	7	5
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	44	34	
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	20	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	26	42	57
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	17	16	12
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	3	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	38	24

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 585

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	259
in vocational/technical school	27
employed	210
in the military	13
combined work and school	50
not successful	26



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

McLean County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	294	77	310	87		5
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		14	4	41	12	*	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		6	16	4			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	599	26	563	24		8
Ages 0-4		195	33	197	33		0
Ages 5-17		404	23	366	21		9
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	4		6	3		
Sexual abuse		5		0			
Neglect/dependency		56	24	45	19		21
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	23	2	22	2		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		28	3	4	1		67
H.S. grads with successful transition		97	94	123	98		4
Average daily attendance K-12		1,589	96	1,567	95	-1	

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6   * indicates change in the rate over 100%   - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

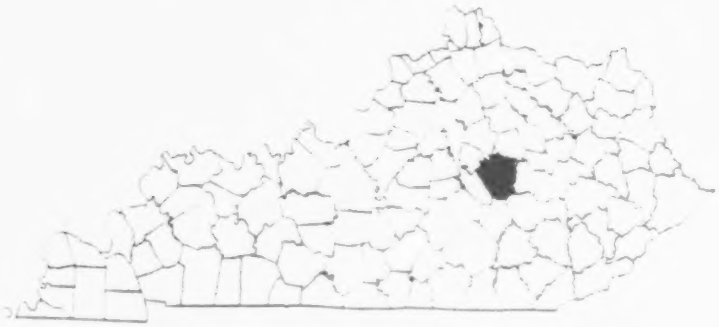
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	339	283	247
Children	211	178	154
Food Stamp recipients	1,110	966	806
Children	489	418	347
SSI recipients	300	290	286
Children	49	41	36
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,558	1,563
Children		765	761

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	9,628	9,845	2
0-4	586	586	0
5-17	1,829	1,802	-1
18-19	288	273	-5
20-64	5,415	5,780	7
65 and older	1,510	1,404	-7
Whites	9,571	9,784	2
Blacks	46	48	4
Hispanics	15	23	53

Madison County



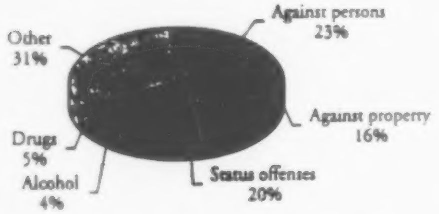
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	4,116	6,949
Percent female	49	54
Percent white	94	92
Percent black	5	7
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	13
by injury	0	9
Death rate (per 100,000)		49
Total births, 1994-98	8	633

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 957



	Status Offenses	Delin- quency
Ages 12 and under	19	79
Ages 13 -14	54	171
Age 15	37	134
Age 16	41	176
Ages 17 and over	44	197
Percent female	38	25
Percent white	91	86
Percent black	9	14

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	22
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	20
Percent female	5

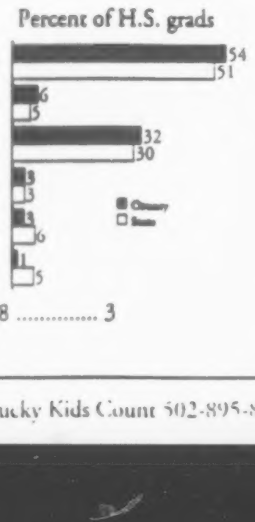
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	130	128	122
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	29	37	33
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	50	44	40
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	42	40	31
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	16	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	26	43	61
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	20	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	6	10	8
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	33

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,230

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,200
in vocational/technical school	143
employed	721
in the military	69
combined work and school	68
not successful	29

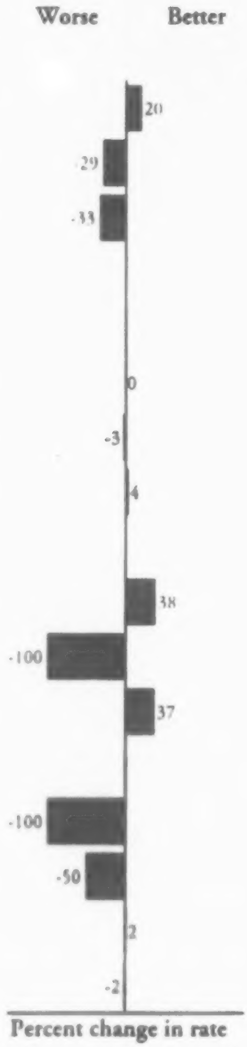


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Madison County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,875	79	2,241	84
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		175	7	235	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		15	6	21	8
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	20	3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	3,207	25	3,539	25
Ages 0-4		1,024	30	1,229	31
Ages 5-17		2,183	24	2,310	23
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	115	8	76	5
Sexual abuse		20	1	22	2
Neglect/dependency		268	19	179	12
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	79	1	108	2
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		90	2	106	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		467	97	507	99
Average daily attendance K-12		8,019	95	8,450	93



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,415	2,232	1,790
Children	1,607	1,497	1,201
Food Stamp recipients	7,045	5,592	4,620
Children	3,164	2,634	2,194
SSI recipients	2,506	2,473	2,512
Children	317	305	309
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	9,922	9,560
Children		4,862	4,661

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	57,508	66,502	16
0-4	3,467	3,950	14
5-17	9,451	10,681	13
18-19	4,184	4,340	4
20-64	34,489	40,673	18
65 and older	5,917	6,858	16
Whites	54,179	62,398	15
Blacks	2,926	3,503	20
Hispanics	191	301	58

Magoffin County

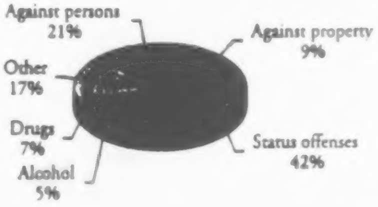
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,226	1,232
Percent female	51	48
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	7
by injury	0	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		147
Total births, 1994-98	3	202

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 106



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	17	10
Ages 13 -14	7	14
Age 15	12	7
Age 16	6	8
Ages 17 and over	2	23
Percent female	42	31
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

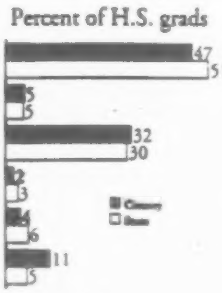
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	77	47	42
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	113	84	73
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	34	19	12
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	79	54	32
Teen births as a percent of all births	28	22	23
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	19	25	30
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	27	23	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	7	6	7
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	28	36

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 784

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	367
in vocational/technical school	38
employed	247
in the military	16
combined work and school	29
not successful	87

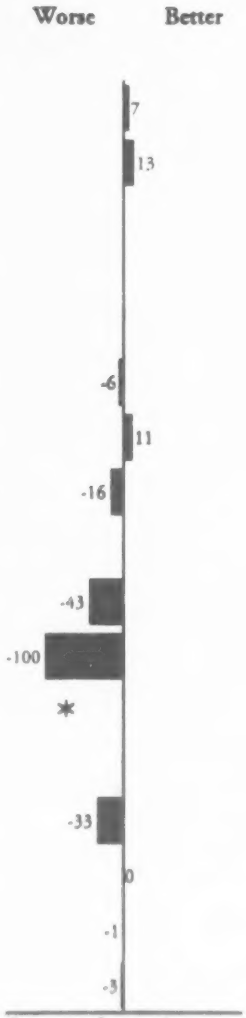


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Magoffin County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Percent change in rate (Worse / Better)
Child Health						
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	424	71	454	81	7
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		48	8	37	7	13
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		2		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		6	64	
Child Poverty						
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,912	48	2,140	51	-6
Ages 0-4		557	56	523	50	11
Ages 5-17		1,355	45	1,617	52	-16
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)						
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	29	7	42	10	-43
Sexual abuse		8	2	18	4	-100
Neglect/dependency		190	47	478	114	*
Public Education						
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	51	3	83	4	-33
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		41	3	46	3	0
H.S. grads with successful transition		120	82	124	81	-1
Average daily attendance K-12		2,640	94	2,517	91	-3



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

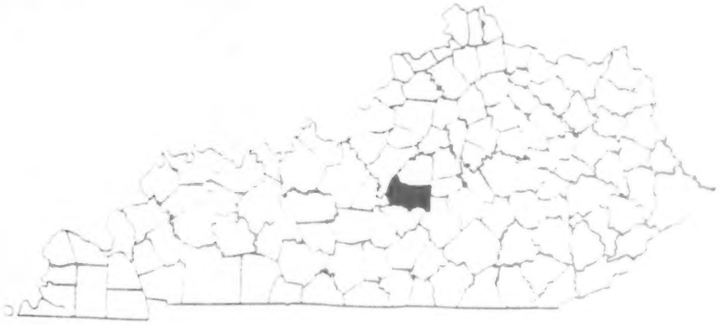
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,745	1,672	1,477
Children	1,159	1,123	974
Food Stamp recipients	5,138	4,690	4,300
Children	2,140	1,967	1,773
SSI recipients	1,573	1,534	1,562
Children	202	178	176
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	5,417	5,301
Children		2,519	2,443

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	13,077	13,838	6
0-4	936	977	4
5-17	3,135	3,227	3
18-19	424	421	-1
20-64	7,266	7,918	9
65 and older	1,316	1,295	-2
Whites	13,050	13,806	6
Blacks	4	4	0
Hispanics	15	22	47

Marion County



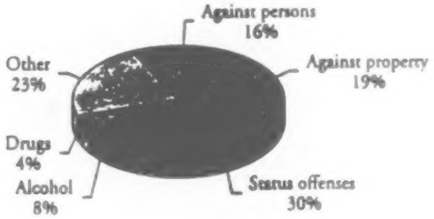
✱ The percent of teen births with late or no prenatal care has gotten worse.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,396	1,213
Percent female	47	48
Percent white	89	90
Percent black	10	9
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	6
by injury	2	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		126
Total births, 1994-98	3	178

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 146



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	0	0
Ages 13 -14	18	11
Age 15	10	21
Age 16	8	24
Ages 17 and over	8	45
Percent female	55	13
Percent white	90	75
Percent black	10	25

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	5
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	5
Percent female	0

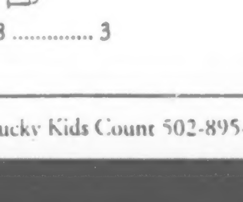
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	51	33	35
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	53	58	61
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	20	13	10
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	31	37	27
Teen births as a percent of all births	17	14	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	32	64	79
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	24	21	23
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	3	4	9
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	31	33

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,055

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	452
in vocational/technical school	68
employed	384
in the military	31
combined work and school	65
not successful	55

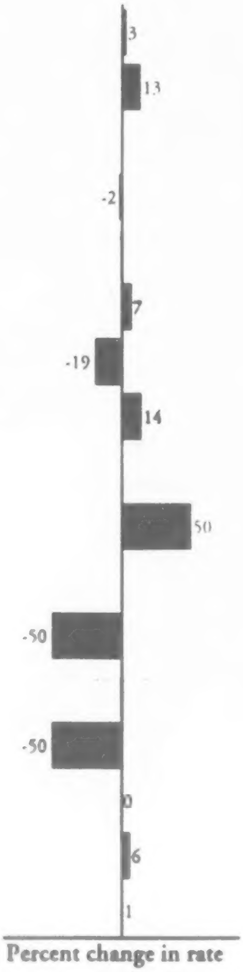


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Marion County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	558	78	574	82		3
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		55	8	48	7		13
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		3			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	56	6	57	-2	
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,308	29	1,248	27		7
Ages 0-4		339	31	422	37	-19	
Ages 5-17		969	28	826	24		14
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	16	4	10	2		50
Sexual abuse		9	2	3			
Neglect/dependency		27	6	42	9	-50	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	37	2	55	3	-50	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		39	3	41	3		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		176	93	223	99		6
Average daily attendance K-12		2,749	95	2,840	96		1



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

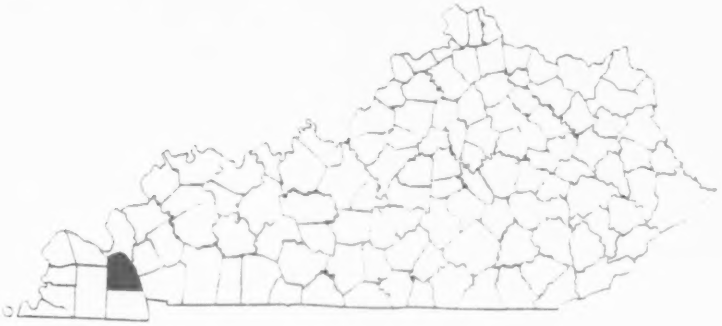
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	684	626	481
Children	487	463	350
Food Stamp recipients	2,518	2,130	1,928
Children	1,096	927	829
SSI recipients	1,122	1,112	1,119
Children	123	114	116
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,425	3,425
Children		1,479	1,468

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	16,499	17,018	3
0-4	1,070	1,072	0
5-17	3,462	3,451	0
18-19	461	453	-2
20-64	9,351	9,825	5
65 and older	2,155	2,217	3
Whites	14,988	15,396	3
Blacks	1,472	1,570	7
Hispanics	42	59	40

Marshall County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



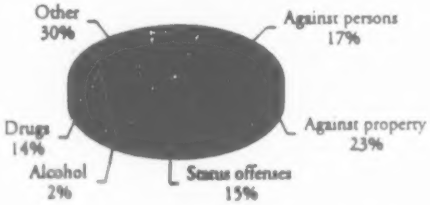
* 62% of high school graduates went to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,907	1,841
Percent female	46	48
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	9
by injury	0	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		125
Total births, 1994-98	0	193

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 270



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	16	48
Ages 13 -14	5	29
Age 15	3	25
Age 16	10	54
Ages 17 and over	6	73
Percent female	36	25
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	22
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	20
Percent female	41

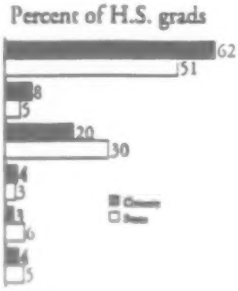
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	46	42	32
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	43	51	37
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	18	17	9
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	27	33	16
Teen births as a percent of all births	15	13	11
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	19	41	49
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	14	18	10
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	6	8
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	27

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,260

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,398
in vocational/technical school	179
employed	457
in the military	82
combined work and school	57
not successful	87

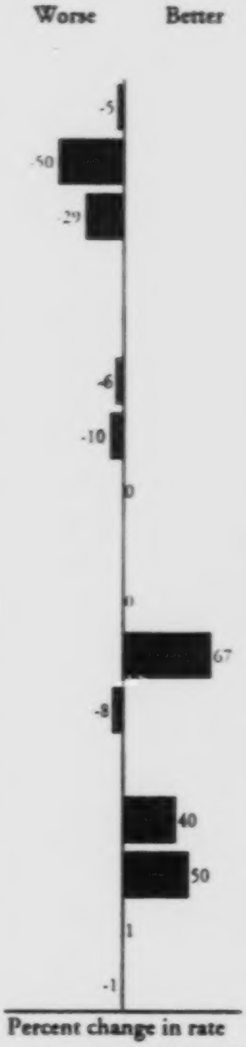


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Marshall County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	778	78	737	87
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		60	6	73	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	–	8	9
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		9	62	2	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,073	17	1,188	18
Ages 0-4		338	21	437	23
Ages 5-17		735	16	751	16
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	40	6	39	6
Sexual abuse		18	3	7	1
Neglect/dependency		81	12	89	13
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	150	5	81	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		78	4	50	2
H.S. grads with successful transition		263	97	307	98
Average daily attendance K-12		4,382	96	4,565	95



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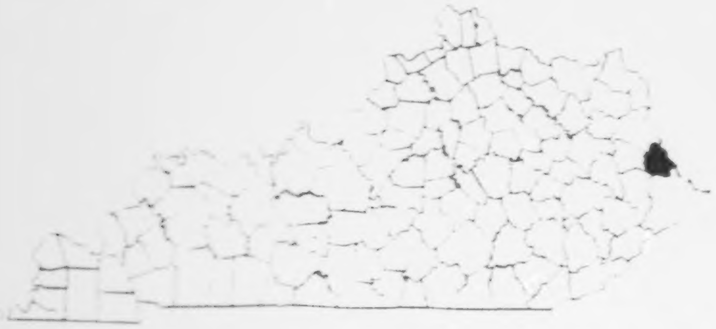
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	511	479	335
Children	332	315	224
Food Stamp recipients	2,230	1,758	1,718
Children	970	753	743
SSI recipients	605	602	616
Children	85	77	81
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,378	3,347
Children		1,600	1,583

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	27,205	30,312	11
0-4	1,633	1,747	7
5-17	4,687	4,938	5
18-19	644	650	1
20-64	15,563	17,714	14
65 and older	4,678	5,263	13
Whites	27,112	30,191	11
Blacks	12	12	0
Hispanics	118	185	57

Martin County



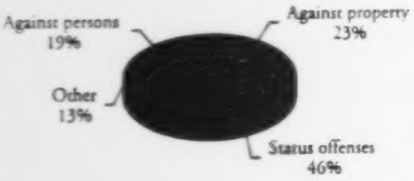
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,109	1,085
Percent female	50	49
Percent white	100	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	5
by injury	3	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	5	230

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 48



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	5	6
Ages 13 -14	0	2
Age 15	10	5
Age 16	5	7
Ages 17 and over	2	6
Percent female	52	0
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

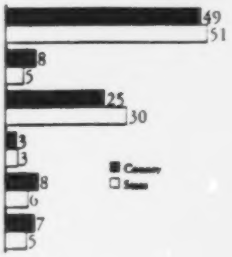
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	69	48	41
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	94	85	77
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	31	16	11
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	70	48	33
Teen births as a percent of all births	26	22	23
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	12	32	42
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	26	29
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	14	10	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	40	44

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 880

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	433
in vocational/technical school	67
employed	218
in the military	24
combined work and school	73
not successful	65

Percent of H.S. grads

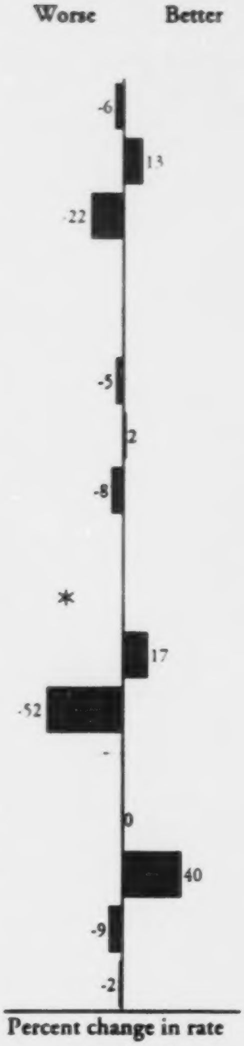


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Martin County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	475	73	445	83
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		51	8	36	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		6	9	6	11
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		9	105
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,673	42	1,744	44
Ages 0-4		458	48	475	47
Ages 5-17		1,215	40	1,269	43
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	55	14	109	30
Sexual abuse		23	6	20	5
Neglect/dependency		103	27	150	41
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	47	2	38	2
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		73	5	46	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		172	97	156	88
Average daily attendance K-12		2,796	95	2,582	93



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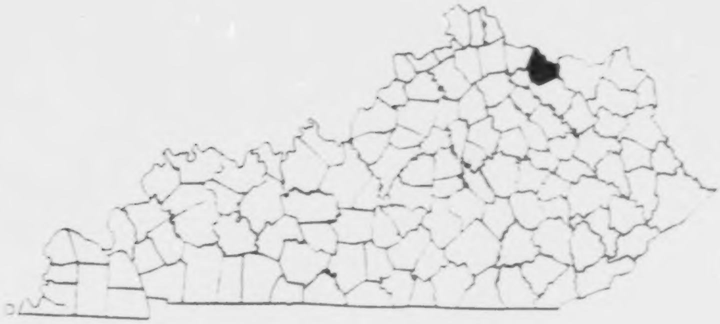
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,995	1,969	1,767
Children	1,259	1,246	1,118
Food Stamp recipients	4,952	4,486	4,373
Children	2,121	1,901	1,828
SSI recipients	1,341	1,320	1,348
Children	199	168	179
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	5,284	5,195
Children		2,607	2,522

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	12,526	12,120	-3
0-4	975	908	-7
5-17	3,018	2,778	-8
18-19	459	411	-10
20-64	6,988	6,831	-2
65 and older	1,086	1,192	10
Whites	12,502	12,097	-3
Blacks	8	5	-38
Hispanics	21	27	29

Mason County



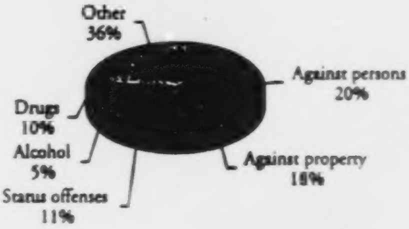
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,173	1,258
Percent female	50	47
Percent white	88	89
Percent black	10	11
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	8
by injury	1	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		160
Total births, 1994-98	5	198

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 124



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	5	19
Ages 13 -14	2	17
Age 15	1	31
Age 16	1	19
Ages 17 and over	5	24
Percent female	29	10
Percent white	86	90
Percent black	14	10

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	10
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	7
Percent female	0

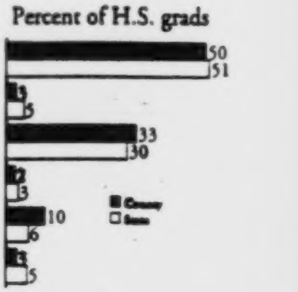
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	53	45	37
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	67	77	64
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	17	15	9
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	35	41	24
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	19	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	32	50	66
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	19	26
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	7	9	11
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	46	32

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 878

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	440
in vocational/technical school	22
employed	287
in the military	20
combined work and school	86
not successful	23

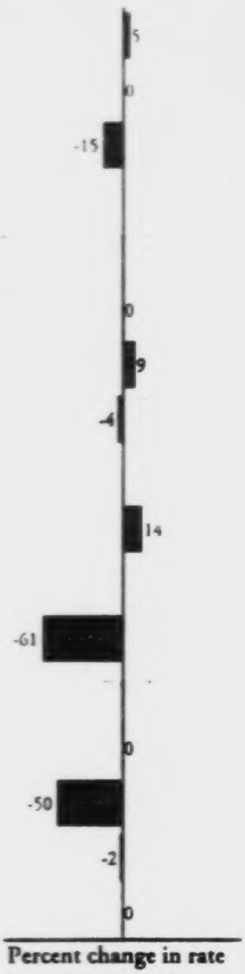


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Mason County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	480	68	504	76		5
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		58	8	51	8		0
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	13	10	15	-15	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,193	28	1,205	28		0
Ages 0-4		497	43	455	39		9
Ages 5-17		696	23	750	24	-4	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	29	7	27	6		14
Sexual abuse		13	3	2			
Neglect/dependency		76	18	121	29	-61	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	50	3	47	3		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		26	2	39	3	-50	
H.S. grads with successful transition		149	95	174	93	-2	
Average daily attendance K-12		2,659	95	2,565	95		0



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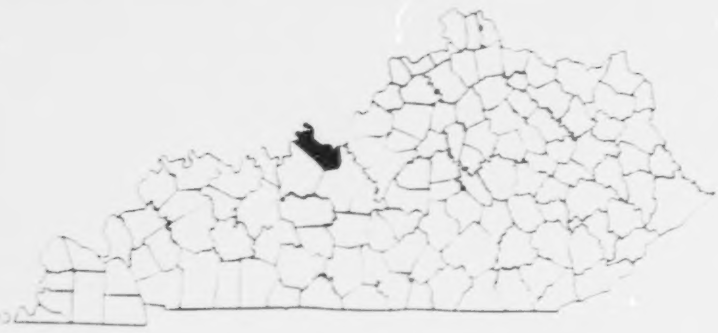
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	818	776	566
Children	554	531	382
Food Stamp recipients	2,634	2,182	2,127
Children	1,234	1,025	1,002
SSI recipients	665	689	696
Children	76	75	90
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,154	3,122
Children		1,521	1,541

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	16,666	17,021	2
0-4	1,132	1,113	-2
5-17	3,164	3,127	-1
18-19	474	451	-5
20-64	9,254	9,704	5
65 and older	2,642	2,626	-1
Whites	15,364	15,622	2
Blacks	1,268	1,360	7
Hispanics	76	113	49

Meade County



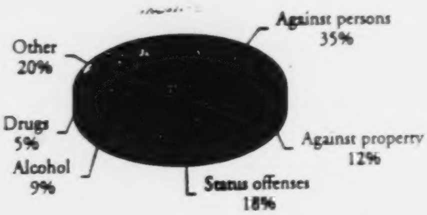
* High school graduates were as likely to be employed as in college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,269	2,019
Percent female	48	50
Percent white	84	88
Percent black	11	9
Percent Hispanic	4	3
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	5
by injury	3	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	2	216

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 171



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	1	9
Ages 13 -14	8	19
Age 15	13	31
Age 16	2	35
Ages 17 and over	7	46
Percent female	40	10
Percent white	93	89
Percent black	7	9

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	19
Ages 14 and under	6
Ages 15-18	13
Percent female	16

Teen Birth Trends

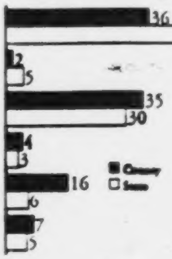
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	86	54	49
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	85	63	49
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	28	16	13
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	46	30	20
Teen births as a percent of all births	26	19	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	13	45	61
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	24	15
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	11	6	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	23	39

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,250

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	454
in vocational/technical school	23
employed	435
in the military	52
combined work and school	197
not successful	89

Percent of H.S. grads



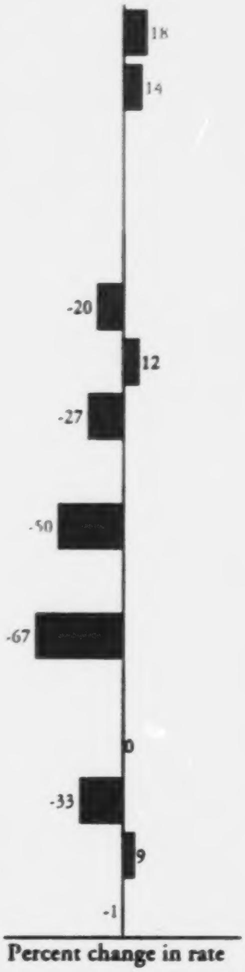
Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Meade County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	629	77	744	85		18
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		55	7	49	6		14
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		5		12	14		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	33	5			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	**1989 vs 1995**	**1,218**	**15**	**1,639**	**18**	-20	
Ages 0-4		**421**	**17**	**443**	**15**		12
Ages 5-17		**797**	**15**	**1,196**	**19**	-27	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	14	2	31	3	-50	
Sexual abuse		5		7	1		
Neglect/dependency		23	3	47	5	-67	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	**1993 vs 1998**	**73**	**3**	**89**	**3**		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		**62**	**3**	**88**	**4**	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		**202**	**86**	**263**	**94**		9
Average daily attendance K-12		**3,817**	**96**	**4,229**	**95**	-1	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	521	455	279
Children	346	310	203
Food Stamp recipients	1,679	1,294	1,171
Children	801	647	561
SSI recipients	431	414	467
Children	69	58	77
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,816	2,673
Children		1,682	1,600

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	24,170	28,809	19
0-4	2,466	2,902	18
5-17	5,544	6,440	16
18-19	630	706	12
20-64	13,877	16,574	19
65 and older	1,653	2,187	32
Whites	21,410	25,476	19
Blacks	2,407	2,808	17
Hispanics	578	968	67

Menifee County

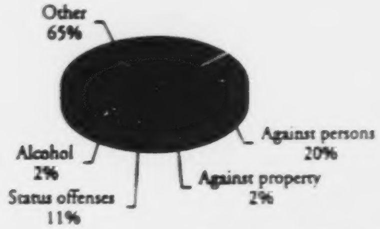
* High school graduates were more likely to be employed than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	430	553
Percent female	49	44
Percent white	98	87
Percent black	0	10
Percent Hispanic	2	3
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	5
by injury	0	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	2	79

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 54



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	0	5
Ages 13 -14	2	11
Age 15	3	1
Age 16	0	9
Ages 17 and over	1	22
Percent female	83	27
Percent white	100	98
Percent black	0	2

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	0

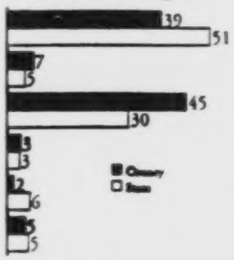
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	23	11	18
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	101	50	75
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	12	5	8
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	80		58
Teen births as a percent of all births	31	18	25
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	23	18	29
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	18	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	17	9	2
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	44	38

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 238

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	92
in vocational/technical school	16
employed	107
in the military	8
combined work and school	4
not successful	11

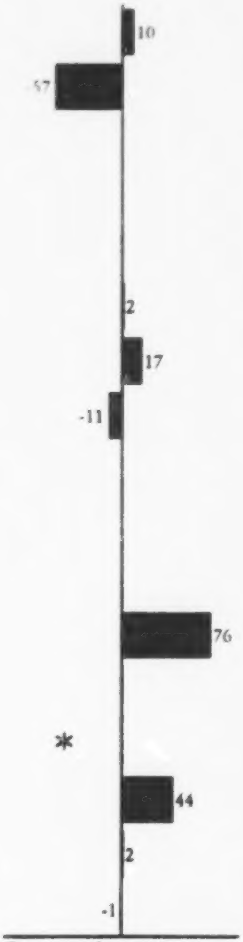


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Menifee County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	151	74	166	75		10
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		15	7	25	11	-57	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		5		0			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		0			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	563	43	630	42		2
Ages 0-4		219	59	205	49		17
Ages 5-17		344	36	425	40	-11	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	18	12	4			
Sexual abuse		8	6	2			
Neglect/dependency		84	58	22	14		76
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	22	3	49	7	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		38	9	26	5		44
H.S. grads with successful transition		45	96	41	98		2
Average daily attendance K-12		884	94	1,002	93	-1	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

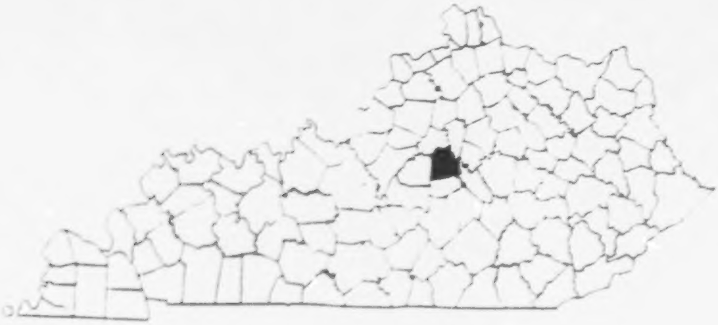
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	338	363	333
Children	235	253	228
Food Stamp recipients	1,416	1,269	1,197
Children	581	543	496
SSI recipients	515	519	538
Children	57	50	65
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,746	1,743
Children		814	805

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	5,092	5,736	13
0-4	343	377	10
5-17	1,064	1,157	9
18-19	222	226	2
20-64	2,843	3,290	16
65 and older	620	686	11
Whites	4,995	5,639	13
Blacks	87	87	0
Hispanics	27	41	52

Mercer County



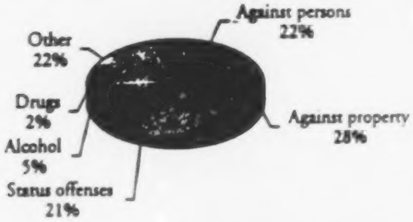
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,434	1,483
Percent female	50	49
Percent white	93	93
Percent black	5	6
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	8
by injury	1	6
Death rate (per 100,000)		140
Total births, 1994-98	4	228

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 181



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	6	10
Ages 13 -14	10	42
Age 15	12	28
Age 16	4	14
Ages 17 and over	6	48
Percent female	35	16
Percent white	68	89
Percent black	32	11

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	11
Ages 14 and under	6
Ages 15-18	5
Percent female	9

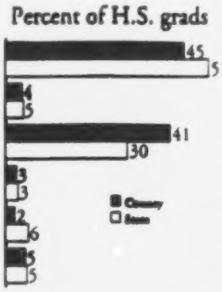
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	61	44	44
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	75	64	62
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	25	16	15
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	47	38	33
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	16	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	26	42	59
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	18	11
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	7	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	35

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,065

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	476
in vocational/technical school	44
employed	439
in the military	29
combined work and school	25
not successful	52

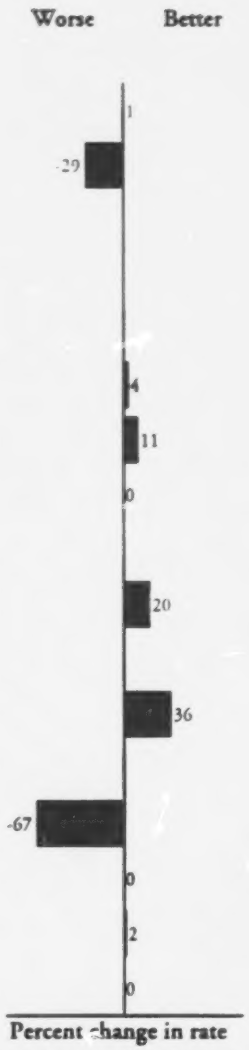


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Mercer County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	637	80	642	80
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		58	7	72	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		10	13	4	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3		1	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,094	24	1,102	23
Ages 0-4		425	36	408	32
Ages 5-17		669	19	694	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	24	5	18	4
Sexual abuse		5		8	2
Neglect/dependency		66	14	44	9
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	70	3	104	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		29	2	37	2
H.S. grads with successful transition		201	93	205	95
Average daily attendance K-12		3,128	95	3,263	95



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

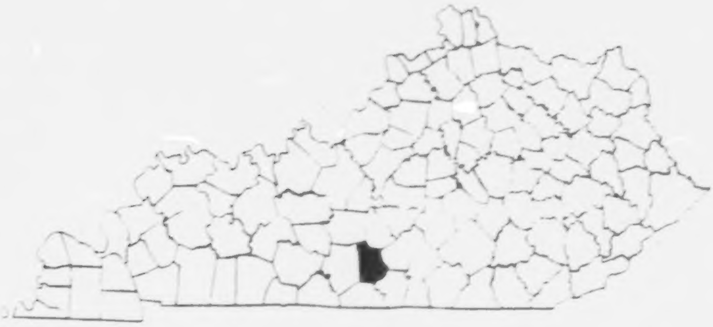
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	596	563	417
Children	391	378	284
Food Stamp recipients	1,995	1,646	1,413
Children	917	735	614
SSI recipients	661	631	675
Children	104	96	94
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,742	2,648
Children		1,350	1,301

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	19,148	20,704	8
0-4	1,189	1,242	4
5-17	3,535	3,661	4
18-19	562	566	1
20-64	10,982	12,209	11
65 and older	2,880	3,026	5
Whites	18,226	19,635	8
Blacks	818	922	13
Hispanics	87	137	57

Metcalfe County



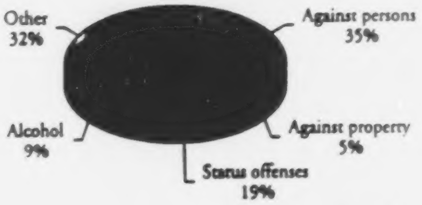
✶ 56% of high school graduates were employed, the highest in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	651	672
Percent female	52	46
Percent white	98	96
Percent black	2	2
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	4
by injury	0	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	3	140

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 79



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	0
Ages 13 -14	6	20
Age 15	3	16
Age 16	1	9
Ages 17 and over	4	19
Percent female	20	19
Percent white	100	94
Percent black	0	6

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

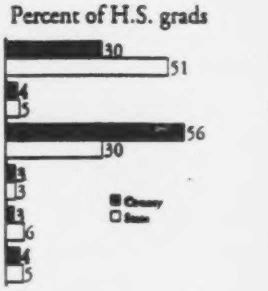
Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	33

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	26	21	30
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	69	70	98
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	11	8	8
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	44	42	39
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	17	23
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	16	16	34
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	13	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	0	8
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	25	31

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	507
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	154
in vocational/technical school	19
employed	284
in the military	15
combined work and school	13
not successful	22



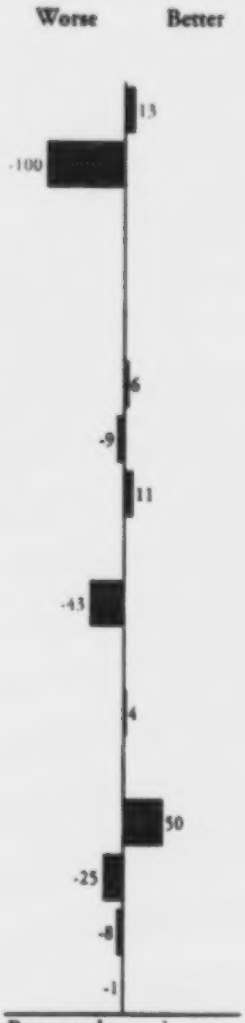
Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Metcalfe County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	309	87	349	88
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		15	4	30	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		5		1	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		1	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	805	36	776	34
Ages 0-4		195	34	219	37
Ages 5-17		610	37	557	33
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	16	7	24	10
Sexual abuse		11	5	5	
Neglect/dependency		56	25	54	24
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	17	2	15	1
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		25	4	33	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		87	98	94	90
Average daily attendance K-12		1,463	95	1,551	94



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

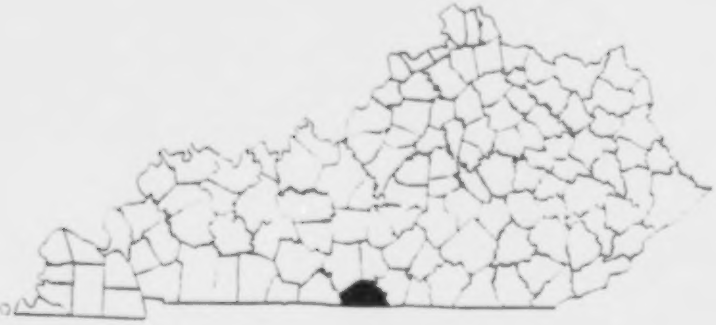
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	441	454	334
Children	296	316	237
Food Stamp recipients	1,534	1,373	1,213
Children	642	572	486
SSI recipients	697	729	707
Children	52	44	50
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,143	2,186
Children		912	959

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	8,963	9,561	7
0-4	564	585	4
5-17	1,666	1,703	2
18-19	236	236	0
20-64	5,076	5,574	10
65 and older	1,421	1,463	3
Whites	8,714	9,289	7
Blacks	223	239	7
Hispanics	27	46	70

Monroe County



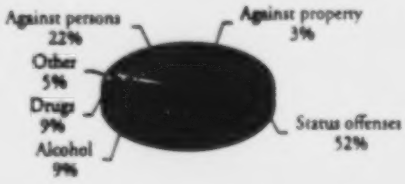
* High school graduates were more likely to be employed than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	753	774
Percent female	52	48
Percent white	96	95
Percent black	3	3
Percent Hispanic	0	2
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	3
by injury	3	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	2	146

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 64



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	17	1
Ages 13 -14	7	8
Age 15	3	1
Age 16	1	8
Ages 17 and over	5	13
Percent female	56	6
Percent white	97	100
Percent black	3	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	2
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

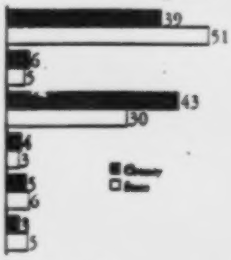
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	42	31	28
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	81	79	75
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	16	10	9
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	47	41	37
Teen births as a percent of all births	24	19	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	24	43	55
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	18	23	14
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	3	1
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	30	20

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 654

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	255
in vocational/technical school	37
employed	284
in the military	24
combined work and school	33
not successful	21

Percent of H.S. grads



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Monroe County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	372	79	415	88		12
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		27	6	45	10	-67	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	15	2			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3		9	149		
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	751	28	864	32	-14	
Ages 0-4		185	26	257	36	-38	
Ages 5-17		566	28	607	31	-11	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	19	7	43	16	*	
Sexual abuse		4		10	4		
Neglect/dependency		45	17	67	25	-47	
Public Education							
Students who were retained		13	1	28	2	-100	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out	1993 vs 1998	11	1	38	4	*	
H.S. grads with successful transition		123	95	125	99		4
Average daily attendance K-12		2,022	96	1,930	94	-2	

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

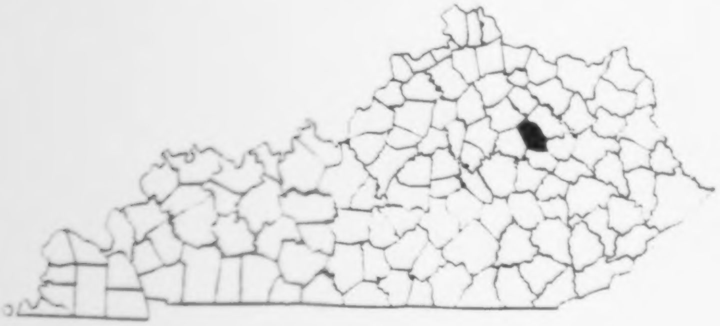
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	506	492	349
Children	375	370	269
Food Stamp recipients	1,949	1,790	1,605
Children	796	723	644
SSI recipients	1,154	1,129	1,128
Children	105	94	87
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,927	2,877
Children		1,108	1,060

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	11,401	11,201	-2
0-4	718	678	-6
5-17	2,108	1,977	-6
18-19	299	268	-10
20-64	6,449	6,478	0
65 and older	1,827	1,800	-1
Whites	11,033	10,809	-2
Blacks	350	362	3
Hispanics	64	85	33

Montgomery County



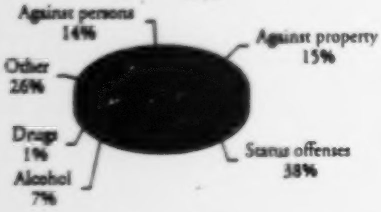
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,564	1,684
Percent female	50	47
Percent white	96	94
Percent black	3	6
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	10
by injury	1	9
Death rate (per 100,000)		152
Total births, 1994-98	2	270

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 303



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	8	12
Ages 13 -14	37	46
Age 15	38	33
Age 16	24	47
Ages 17 and over	8	50
Percent female	61	40
Percent white	93	92
Percent black	4	2

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	9
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	9
Percent female	22

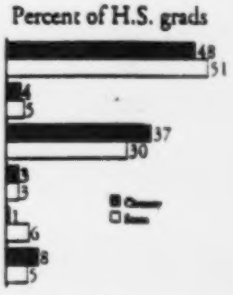
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	65	60	53
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	76	78	67
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	29	22	19
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	55	46	36
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	21	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	28	39	56
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	21	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	18	11	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	32	32

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,152

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	549
in vocational/technical school	42
employed	421
in the military	36
combined work and school	10
not successful	94

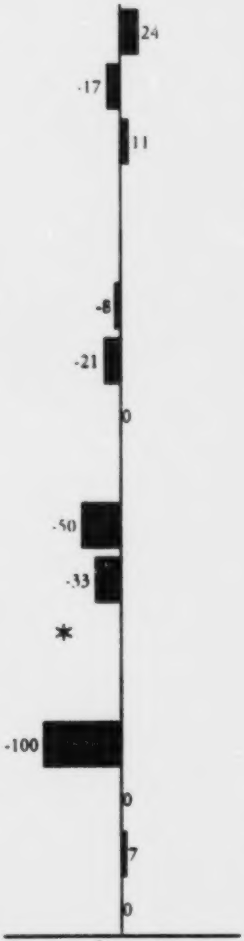


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Montgomery County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	565	69	700	81		24
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		50	6	64	7	-17	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	9	7	8		11
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	59	3			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,346	26	1,473	28	-8	
Ages 0-4		347	28	454	34	-21	
Ages 5-17		999	26	1,019	26	0	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	21	4	32	6	-50	
Sexual abuse		14	3	20	4	-33	
Neglect/dependency		77	15	189	36	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	27	1	41	2	-100	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		81	4	70	4	0	
H.S. grads with successful transition		214	85	198	91		7
Average daily attendance K-12		3,366	94	3,488	94	0	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

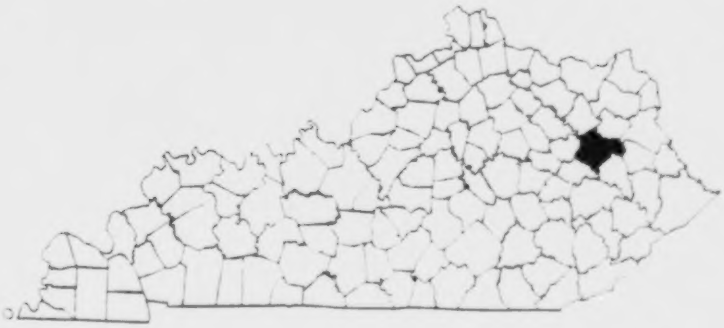
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,016	917	683
Children	683	615	462
Food Stamp recipients	3,427	2,880	2,468
Children	1,485	1,224	1,025
SSI recipients	1,130	1,130	1,138
Children	129	128	131
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,577	4,370
Children		2,132	2,015

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	19,561	20,932	7
0-4	1,261	1,296	3
5-17	3,934	4,013	2
18-19	600	591	-2
20-64	11,231	12,278	9
65 and older	2,535	2,754	9
Whites	18,702	19,948	7
Blacks	818	940	15
Hispanics	56	91	63

Morgan County



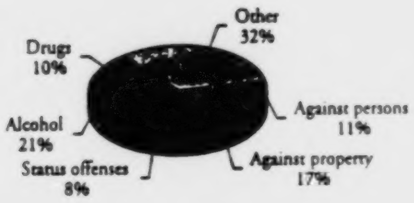
✱ 15% of high school graduates were not working or in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	962	1,018
Percent female	47	45
Percent white	98	98
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	6
by injury	1	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		143
Total births, 1994-98	5	155

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99	96



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	0	1
Ages 13 -14	2	20
Age 15	3	7
Age 16	1	27
Ages 17 and over	2	32
Percent female	75	14
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	0

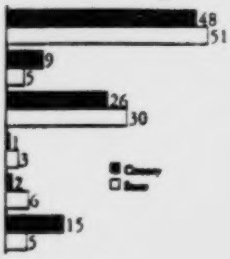
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	39	33	31
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	66	77	68
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	14	13	14
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	39	51	50
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	21	22
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	15	15	26
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	29	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	12	10	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	42	41

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	679
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	326
in vocational/technical school	63
employed	173
in the military	7
combined work and school	11
not successful	99

Percent of H.S. grads

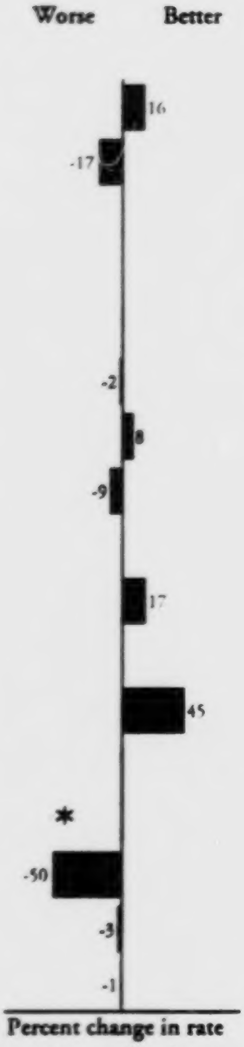


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 6

Morgan County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	294	62	342	78
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		28	6	29	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		7	15	2	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		2	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,482	47	1,597	48
Ages 0-4		413	52	424	48
Ages 5-17		1,069	45	1,173	49
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	20	6	18	5
Sexual abuse		2		2	
Neglect/dependency		97	29	53	16
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	19	1	70	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		40	4	73	6
H.S. grads with successful transition		113	93	128	90
Average daily attendance K-12		2,179	94	2,203	93



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease .

Assistance Programs

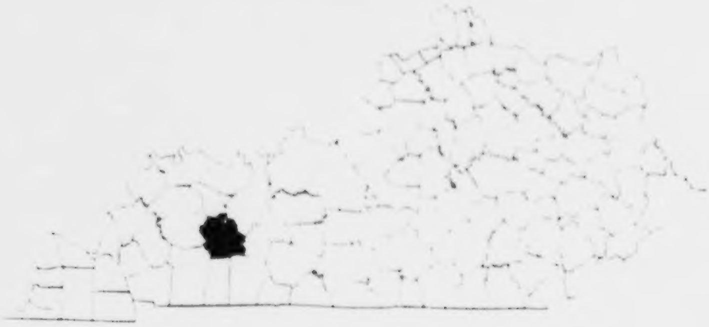
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,064	1,045	871
Children	708	703	581
Food Stamp recipients	3,674	3,348	3,114
Children	1,496	1,388	1,285
SSI recipients	1,040	1,060	1,055
Children	94	91	96
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,865	3,777
Children		1,813	1,768

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	11,648	13,559	16
0-4	777	824	6
5-17	2,442	2,529	4
18-19	365	366	0
20-64	6,619	8,230	24
65 and older	1,445	1,610	11
Whites	11,533	13,213	15
Blacks	100	324	224
Hispanics	42	69	64

Muhlenberg County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



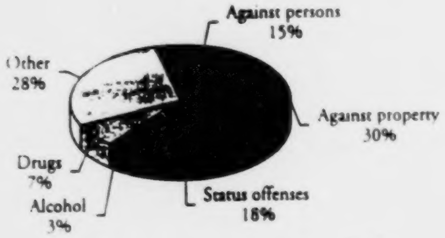
✱ 30% of juvenile court referrals were for crimes against property.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,346	2,624
Percent female	49	45
Percent white	94	91
Percent black	5	8
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	12
by injury	2	9
Death rate (per 100,000)		117
Total births, 1994-98	7	356

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 262



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	7	9
Ages 13 -14	5	30
Age 15	13	43
Age 16	12	46
Ages 17 and over	10	85
Percent female	43	15
Percent white	93	82
Percent black	7	18

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	16
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	16
Percent female	0

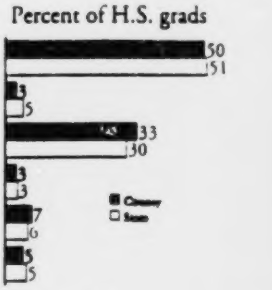
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	106	71	72
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	75	61	62
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	38	28	26
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	44	39	35
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	19	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	21	41	53
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	19	23	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	5	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	31

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,788

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	898
in vocational/technical school	50
employed	590
in the military	49
combined work and school	120
not successful	81

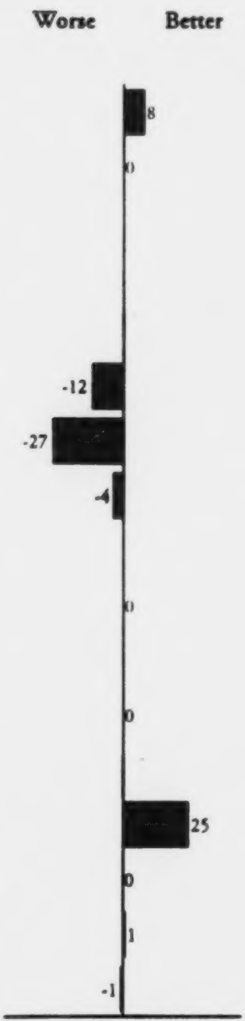


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Muhlenberg County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	844	72	910	78
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		83	7	84	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	8	5	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		11	59	1	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,994	25	2,208	28
Ages 0-4		598	30	762	38
Ages 5-17		1,396	24	1,446	25
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	24	3	24	3
Sexual abuse		6	1	3	
Neglect/dependency		32	4	30	4
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	151	4	113	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		108	4	94	4
H.S. grads with successful transition		290	93	314	94
Average daily attendance K-12		5,258	96	5,015	95



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

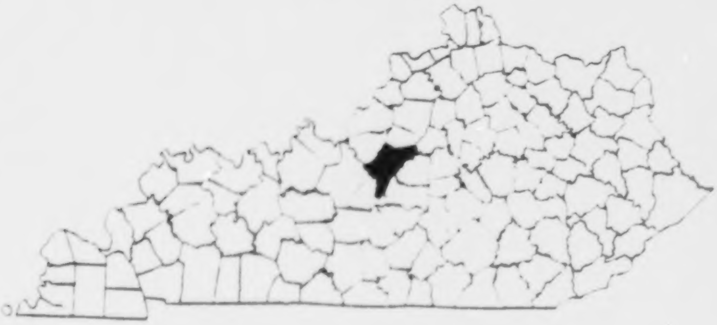
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,068	895	602
Children	743	633	434
Food Stamp recipients	4,344	3,411	3,071
Children	1,940	1,504	1,312
SSI recipients	1,422	1,366	1,370
Children	266	218	226
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	5,694	5,554
Children		2,864	2,810

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	31,318	32,173	3
0-4	1,920	1,902	-1
5-17	6,162	6,076	-1
18-19	1,039	988	-5
20-64	17,460	18,476	6
65 and older	4,737	4,731	0
Whites	29,952	30,714	3
Blacks	1,292	1,370	6
Hispanics	82	116	41

Nelson County



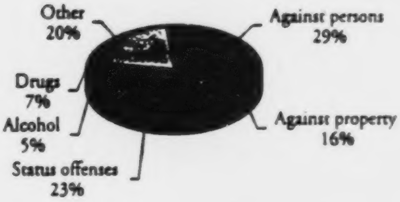
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,912	2,677
Percent female	49	49
Percent white	92	91
Percent black	7	9
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	7	23
by injury	6	19
Death rate (per 100,000)	64	232
Total births, 1994-98	1	362

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 274



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	2	19
Ages 13 -14	19	37
Age 15	13	40
Age 16	14	39
Ages 17 and over	15	74
Percent female	36	12
Percent white	92	89
Percent black	8	12

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	16
Ages 14 and under	4
Ages 15-18	12
Percent female	13

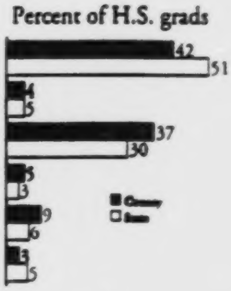
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	93	71	73
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	62	65	58
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	35	23	25
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	35	35	31
Teen births as a percent of all births	18	14	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	36	67	81
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	16	19	15
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	6	4	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	27	31

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,789

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	752
in vocational/technical school	79
employed	664
in the military	80
combined work and school	157
not successful	57

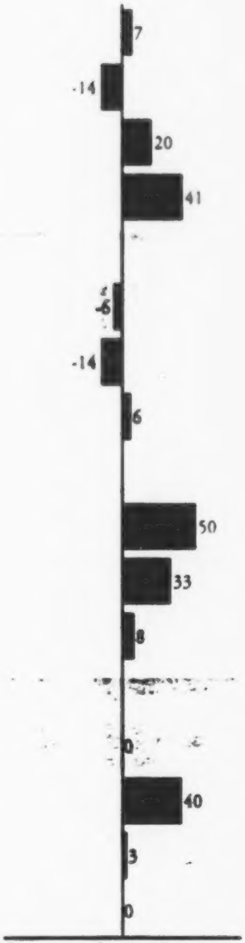


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Nelson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,219	81	1,308	81		7
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		102	7	132	8	-14	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		8	5	7	4		20
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		9	44	6	26		41
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,494	17	1,703	18	-6	
Ages 0-4		457	21	620	24	-14	
Ages 5-17		1,037	16	1,083	15		6
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	57	6	32	3		50
Sexual abuse		27	3	20	2		33
Neglect/dependency		117	12	115	11		8
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	24	1	44	1		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		124	5	87	3		40
H.S. grads with successful transition		308	94	372	97		3
Average daily attendance K-12		5,125	95	6,016	95		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

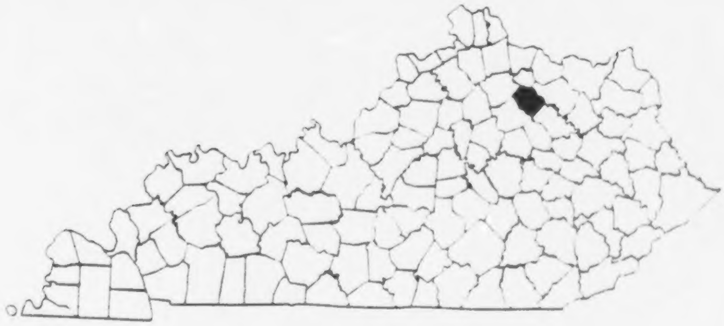
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,093	1,025	811
Children	728	694	556
Food Stamp recipients	3,516	2,760	2,523
Children	1,714	1,362	1,246
SSI recipients	1,031	1,033	1,039
Children	124	117	139
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	5,021	4,926
Children		2,622	2,556

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	29,710	35,884	21
0-4	2,223	2,633	18
5-17	6,433	7,563	18
18-19	850	975	15
20-64	16,881	21,062	25
65 and older	3,323	3,651	10
Whites	27,806	33,414	20
Blacks	1,813	2,328	28
Hispanics	131	220	68

Nicholas County



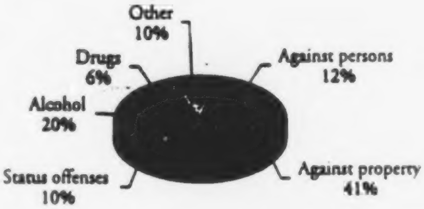
* High school graduates were more likely to work than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	504	525
Percent female	50	49
Percent white	98	97
Percent black	2	2
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	3
by injury	1	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	0	87

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 49



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	0	3
Ages 13 -14	0	3
Age 15	1	9
Age 16	1	16
Ages 17 and over	2	5
Percent female	40	42
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	17

Teen Birth Trends

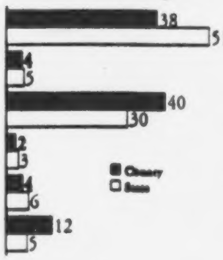
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	21	13	16
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	73	52	64
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	5	4	5
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)			
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	15	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	23	34	61
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	8	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	16	5	14
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	33

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 378

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	143
in vocational/technical school	15
employed	151
in the military	9
combined work and school	16
not successful	44

Percent of H.S. grads

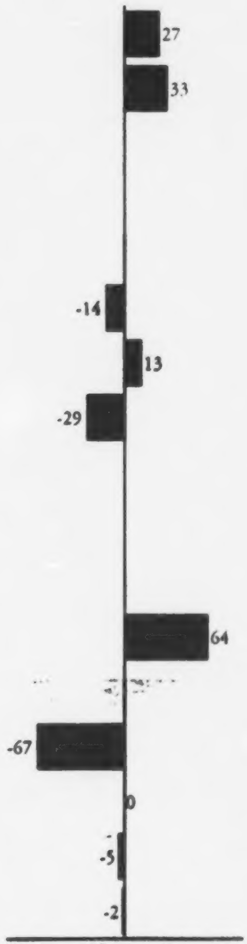


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Nicholas County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	177	72	224	79		27
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		29	12	24	8		33
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		1		1			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	491	29	553	33	-14	
Ages 0-4		171	45	155	39		13
Ages 5-17		320	24	398	31	-29	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	16	10	2			
Sexual abuse		5		3			
Neglect/dependency		18	11	7	4		64
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	31	3	43	5	-67	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		28	5	27	5		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		86	95	62	90	-5	
Average daily attendance K-12		1,209	96	1,130	94	-2	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

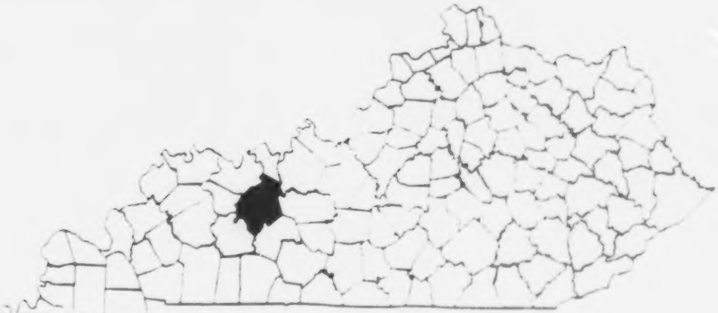
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	322	329	173
Children	202	210	118
Food Stamp recipients	1,064	942	830
Children	448	403	342
SSI recipients	413	407	397
Children	51	50	46
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,430	1,350
Children		624	572

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	6,725	6,998	4
0-4	394	404	3
5-17	1,309	1,313	0
18-19	187	184	-2
20-64	3,772	4,066	8
65 and older	1,063	1,031	-3
Whites	6,612	6,862	4
Blacks	89	100	12
Hispanics	16	24	50

Ohio County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



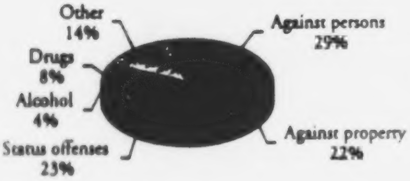
✱ Nearly half of recent teen births occurred to mothers who smoked.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,675	1,639
Percent female	49	50
Percent white	97	98
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	11
by injury	1	9
Death rate (per 100,000)		173
Total births, 1994-98	5	280

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 158



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	2	15
Ages 13 -14	8	26
Age 15	6	18
Age 16	10	43
Ages 17 and over	11	19
Percent female	60	22
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	8
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

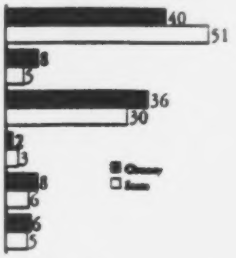
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	70	59	54
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	75	74	67
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	27	21	22
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	46	42	41
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	22	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	21	32	51
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	21	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	3	2
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	47

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,233

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	495
in vocational/technical school	101
employed	440
in the military	22
combined work and school	99
not successful	76

Percent of H.S. grads



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Ohio County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	649	80	730	90		12
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		49	6	83	10	-67	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		1		4			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,661	29	1,751	30	-3	
Ages 0-4		504	35	602	40	-14	
Ages 5-17		1,157	27	1,149	27		0
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	25	4	50	9	*	
Sexual abuse		11	2	9	2		0
Neglect/dependency		133	24	114	20		17
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	69	3	113	4	-33	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		46	2	114	6	-*	
H.S. grads with successful transition		204	91	230	97		7
Average daily attendance K-12		3,780	95	3,797	95		0

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

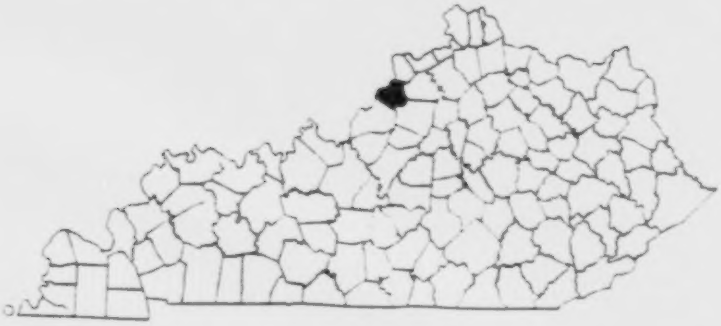
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,066	917	722
Children	707	614	484
Food Stamp recipients	3,914	2,897	2,888
Children	1,766	1,286	1,305
SSI recipients	937	887	930
Children	155	123	148
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,720	4,597
Children		2,373	2,350

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	21,105	22,005	4
0-4	1,434	1,464	2
5-17	4,307	4,327	0
18-19	569	553	-3
20-64	11,555	12,515	8
65 and older	3,240	3,146	-3
Whites	20,855	21,722	4
Blacks	179	197	10
Hispanics	80	126	57

Oldham County



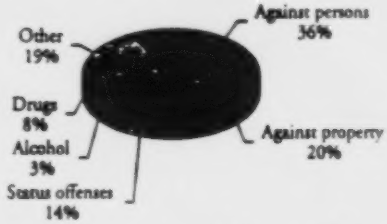
* 70% of high school graduates went to college, the second highest in state, and teen birth rates were lowest in state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	3,670	3,252
Percent female	49	49
Percent white	96	94
Percent black	3	3
Percent Hispanic	1	2
Total deaths, 1994-98	7	12
by injury	5	10
Death rate (per 100,000)	50	99
Total births, 1994-98	3	201

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 163



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	8
Ages 13 -14	3	17
Age 15	9	32
Age 16	4	31
Ages 17 and over	6	44
Percent female	45	11
Percent white	95	87
Percent black	5	11

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

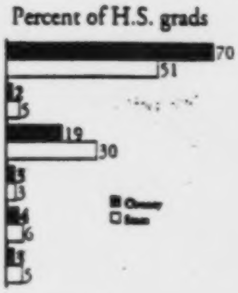
Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	48	33	39
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	41	27	25
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	19	8	15
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	23	10	15
Teen births as a percent of all births	13	8	8
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	40	63	78
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	18	19	20
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	5	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	38	32

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	2,402
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,673
in vocational/technical school	51
employed	452
in the military	65
combined work and school	101
not successful	60



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

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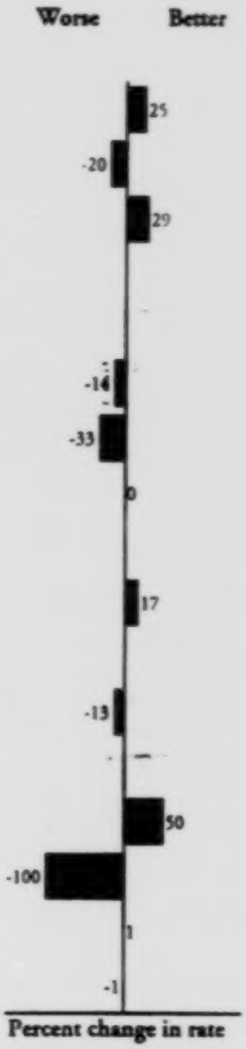
Oldham County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,141	90	1,422	93
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		68	5	87	6
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	7	7	5
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5		7	25
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	661	7	878	8
Ages 0-4		208	9	329	12
Ages 5-17		453	6	549	6
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	66	6	56	5
Sexual abuse		14	1	3	
Neglect/dependency		96	8	113	9
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	81	2	61	1
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		43	1	73	2
H.S. grads with successful transition		462	97	528	98
Average daily attendance K-12		6,802	96	7,482	95



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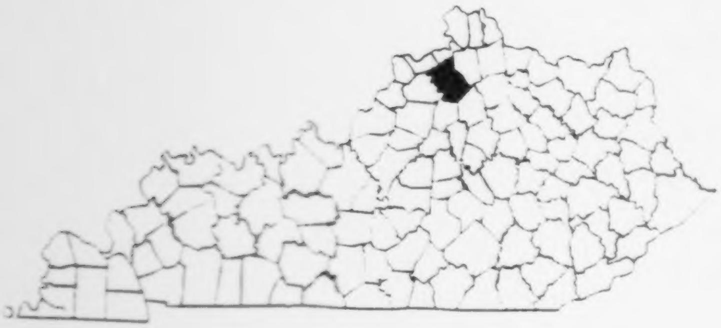
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	308	258	178
Children	213	187	130
Food Stamp recipients	1,164	866	793
Children	582	431	390
SSI recipients	349	345	349
Children	54	51	47
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,002	1,973
Children		1,056	1,011

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	33,263	44,395	33
0-4	2,194	2,860	30
5-17	7,334	9,399	28
18-19	893	1,121	26
20-64	20,606	28,062	36
65 and older	2,236	2,953	32
Whites	31,856	42,491	33
Blacks	1,201	1,561	30
Hispanics	206	397	93

Owen County



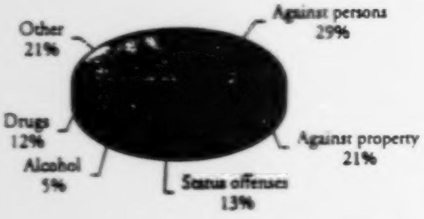
* High school graduates were more likely to work than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	829	744
Percent female	47	48
Percent white	99	98
Percent black	1	2
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	6
by injury	1	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		218
Total births, 1994-98	1	94

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 107



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	19
Ages 13 -14	8	10
Age 15	1	13
Age 16	3	16
Ages 17 and over	1	35
Percent female	50	20
Percent white	100	92
Percent black	0	6

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	3
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

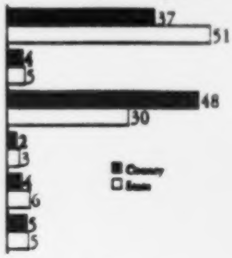
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	28	18	19
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	81	57	56
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	12	8	7
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	51	42	32
Teen births as a percent of all births	25	17	17
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	28	29	60
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	26	27	9
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	7	9
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	29	36

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 535

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	198
in vocational/technical school	21
employed	257
in the military	13
combined work and school	20
not successful	26

Percent of H.S. grads

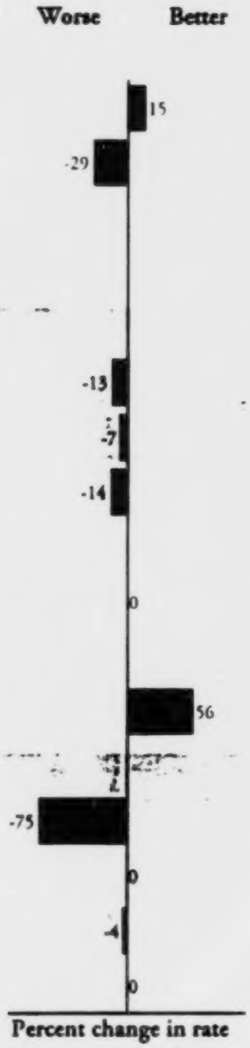


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Owen County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	239	75	275	81
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		22	7	29	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		1		4	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		2	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	550	24	681	27
Ages 0-4		170	30	206	32
Ages 5-17		380	22	475	25
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	14	6	15	6
Sexual abuse		8	3	0	
Neglect/dependency		63	25	31	11
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	54	4	92	7
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		24	3	27	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		116	95	112	91
Average daily attendance K-12		1,711	94	1,777	94



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

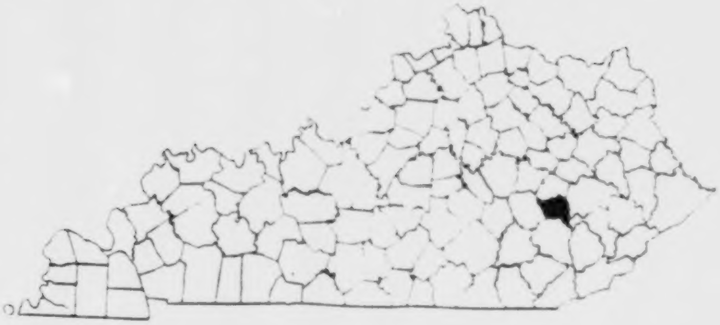
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	511	456	211
Children	328	297	152
Food Stamp recipients	1,394	1,262	1,157
Children	624	563	533
SSI recipients	372	361	357
Children	49	44	37
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,772	1,683
Children		887	837

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	9,035	10,264	14
0-4	576	654	14
5-17	1,840	2,059	12
18-19	239	257	8
20-64	4,984	5,983	20
65 and older	1,396	1,311	-6
Whites	8,858	10,061	14
Blacks	158	180	14
Hispanics	14	22	57

Owsley County



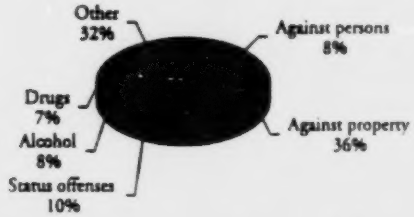
* One in four births was to a teenage mother.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	415	411
Percent female	47	49
Percent white	99	100
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	2
by injury	0	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	4	83

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 106



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	2	7
Ages 13 -14	2	32
Age 15	3	7
Age 16	1	8
Ages 17 and over	3	40
Percent female	60	15
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

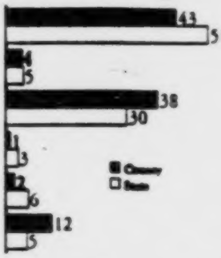
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	22	15	15
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	88	80	77
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	11	6	8
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	70	51	63
Teen births as a percent of all births	28	22	24
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	22	36	41
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	28	34	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	12	16	2
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	48	43

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 275

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	118
in vocational/technical school	11
employed	105
in the military	3
combined work and school	6
not successful	32

Percent of H.S. grads

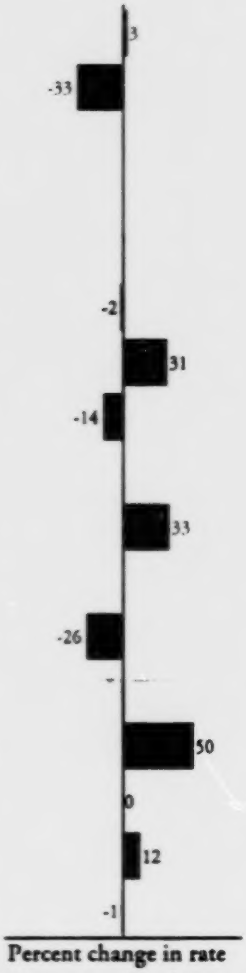


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Owsley County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse / Better
Child Health						
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	143	67	148	76	3
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		12	6	15	8	-33
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		4		0		
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		0		0		
Child Poverty						
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	853	64	933	65	-2
Ages 0-4		221	65	170	45	31
Ages 5-17		632	64	763	73	-14
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)						
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	12	9	8	6	33
Sexual abuse		5		5		
Neglect/dependency		84	61	109	77	-26
Public Education						
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	39	6	16	3	50
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		24	5	22	5	0
H.S. grads with successful transition		47	82	58	92	12
Average daily attendance K-12		935	93	832	92	-1



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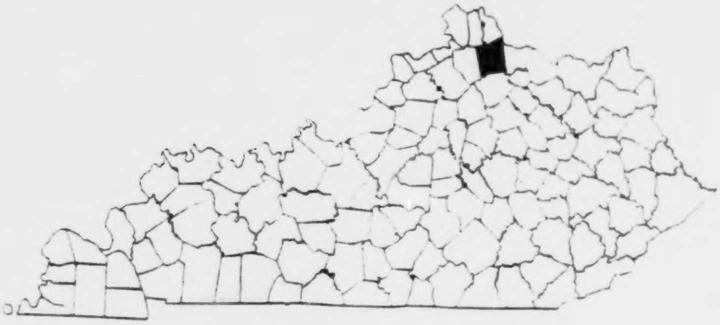
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	948	899	758
Children	610	578	502
Food Stamp recipients	2,528	2,195	2,196
Children	933	813	819
SSI recipients	1,048	1,011	1,047
Children	84	79	84
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,670	2,604
Children		1,031	999

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	5,036	5,404	7
0-4	327	349	7
5-17	1,018	1,070	5
18-19	132	133	1
20-64	2,781	3,119	12
65 and older	778	733	-6
Whites	5,017	5,379	7
Blacks	14	19	36
Hispanics	13	19	46

Pendleton County



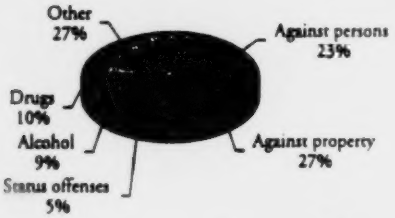
* High school graduates were more likely to be employed than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,096	1,040
Percent female	50	48
Percent white	98	99
Percent black	1	0
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	5
by injury	2	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	2	160

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 128



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	0	27
Ages 13 -14	3	18
Age 15	2	29
Age 16	1	21
Ages 17 and over	0	27
Percent female	50	15
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	11
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	10
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

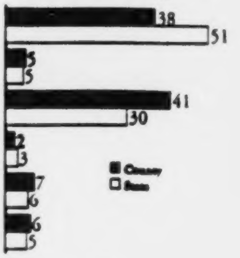
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	34	36	34
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	68	81	69
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	12	13	11
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	38	46	34
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	19	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	21	42	71
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	15	26	17
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	0	6	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	35	33

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 809

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	303
in vocational/technical school	41
employed	335
in the military	19
combined work and school	59
not successful	52

Percent of H.S. grads

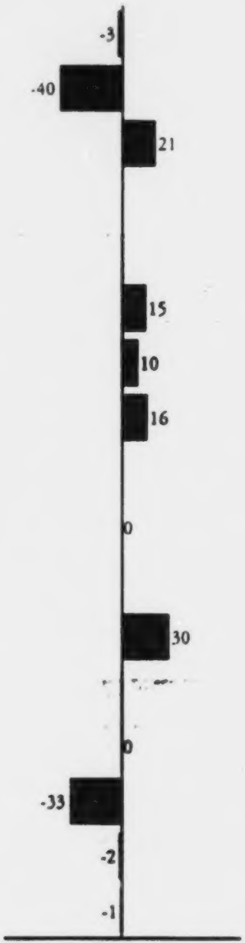


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Pendleton County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	473	83	459	86	-3	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		31	5	38	7	-40	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		8	14	6	11		21
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		5			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	898	26	860	22		15
Ages 0-4		291	29	295	26		10
Ages 5-17		607	25	565	21		16
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	37	10	38	10		0
Sexual abuse		7	2	5			
Neglect/dependency		142	37	101	26		30
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	19	1	17	1		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		36	3	50	4	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		109	96	159	94	-2	
Average daily attendance K-12		2,354	96	2,497	95	-1	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

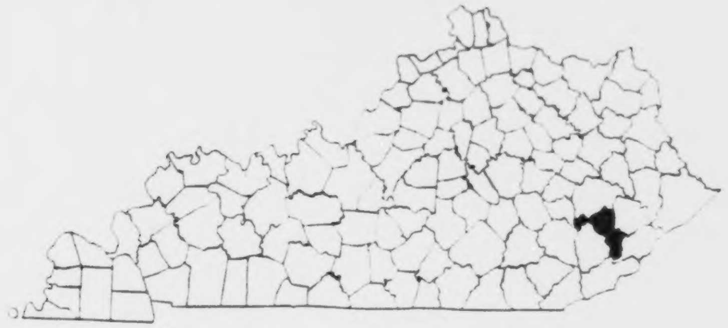
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	513	464	290
Children	349	324	206
Food Stamp recipients	1,933	1,360	1,265
Children	940	645	606
SSI recipients	395	371	396
Children	65	48	61
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,182	2,055
Children		1,199	1,149

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	12,036	13,703	14
0-4	961	1,090	13
5-17	2,540	2,838	12
18-19	341	366	7
20-64	6,744	7,977	18
65 and older	1,450	1,432	-1
Whites	11,963	13,618	14
Blacks	43	49	14
Hispanics	29	52	79

Perry County



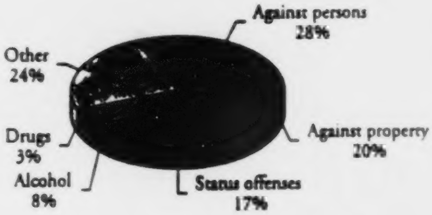
* Teen birth rates have decreased significantly since 1980.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,629	2,693
Percent female	47	49
Percent white	97	96
Percent black	2	3
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	11
by injury	0	9
Death rate (per 100,000)		103
Total births, 1994-98	6	472

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 366



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	10	17
Ages 13 -14	17	47
Age 15	9	46
Age 16	14	88
Ages 17 and over	11	106
Percent female	14	22
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	0

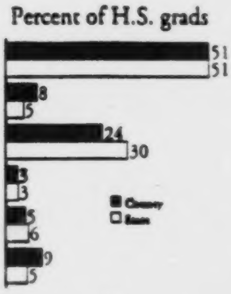
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	160	114	91
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	100	86	69
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	66	38	29
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	66	48	35
Teen births as a percent of all births	26	23	21
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	19	38	45
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	21	25
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	8	4	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	36	41

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,881

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	957
in vocational/technical school	149
employed	456
in the military	54
combined work and school	93
not successful	172

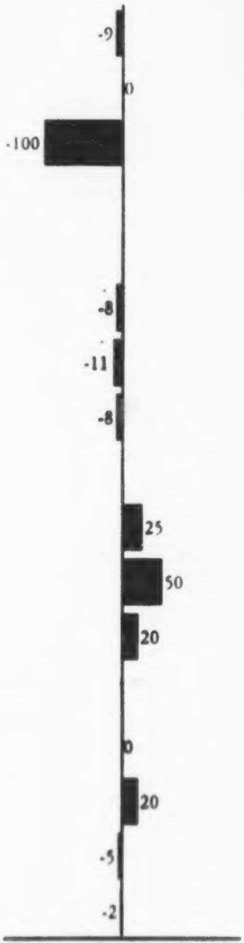


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Perry County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,230	81	1,120	85	-9	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		139	9	119	9		0
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		8	5	13	10	-100	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		10	49	4			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	3,360	39	3,667	42	-8	
Ages 0-4		898	45	1,075	50	-11	
Ages 5-17		2,462	37	2,592	40	-8	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	100	12	74	9		25
Sexual abuse		30	4	16	2		50
Neglect/dependency		388	46	312	37		20
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	117	3	137	3		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		169	5	108	4		20
H.S. grads with successful transition		379	95	303	90	-5	
Average daily attendance K-12		6,362	95	5,622	93	-2	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	3,250	2,984	2,624
Children	2,165	2,015	1,735
Food Stamp recipients	9,628	8,377	7,884
Children	4,062	3,548	3,285
SSI recipients	3,017	2,944	3,037
Children	438	361	358
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	10,279	10,056
Children		4,762	4,615

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	30,283	31,049	3
0-4	2,018	1,998	-1
5-17	6,661	6,545	-2
18-19	1,053	1,003	-5
20-64	17,374	18,150	4
65 and older	3,177	3,353	6
Whites	29,667	30,345	2
Blacks	523	585	12
Hispanics	53	81	53

Pike County

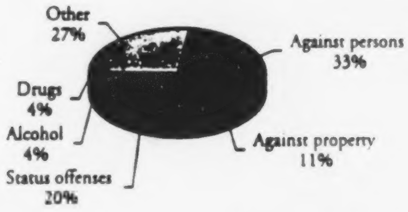
* One third of juvenile court referrals was for crimes against persons.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	5,865	5,978
Percent female	48	49
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	6	30
by injury	3	24
Death rate (per 100,000)	25	123
Total births, 1994-98	11	922

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 585



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	15	68
Ages 13 -14	26	96
Age 15	30	53
Age 16	27	85
Ages 17 and over	19	165
Percent female	38	31
Percent white	100	99
Percent black	0	1

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	7
Percent female	0

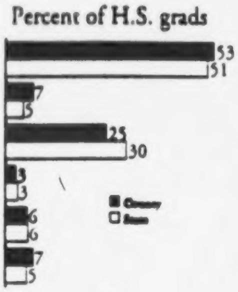
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	309	207	161
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	83	69	55
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	118	69	47
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	51	37	25
Teen births as a percent of all births	24	21	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	14	34	43
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	19	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	4	6	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	32	40

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 4,530

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	2,376
in vocational/technical school	318
employed	1,149
in the military	118
combined work and school	250
not successful	319

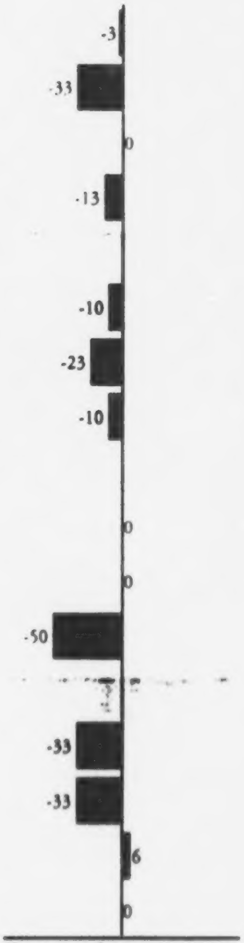


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Pike County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	2,325	77	2,251	86	-3	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		194	6	206	8	-33	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		21	7	19	7		0
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		14	30	15	34	-13	
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	6,153	31	6,843	34	-10	
Ages 0-4		1,600	35	2,058	43	-23	
Ages 5-17		4,553	29	4,785	32	-10	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	56	3	61	3		0
Sexual abuse		14	1	12	1		0
Neglect/dependency		242	12	353	18	-50	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	275	3	340	4	-33	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		204	3	222	4	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		821	88	746	93		6
Average daily attendance K-12		13,067	94	11,809	94		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

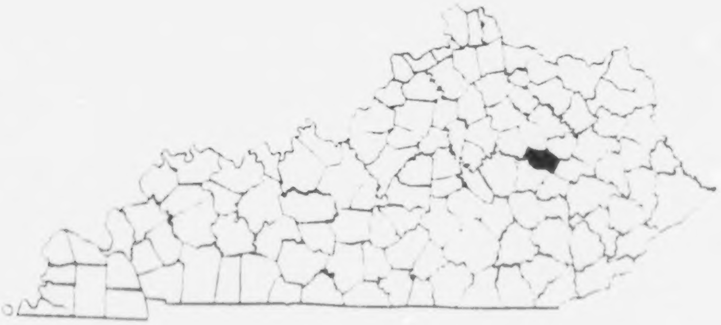
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	4,525	4,353	3,840
Children	2,939	2,855	2,513
Food Stamp recipients	14,436	12,646	12,244
Children	6,297	5,529	5,229
SSI recipients	4,502	4,558	4,897
Children	599	529	575
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	18,055	17,772
Children		8,646	8,452

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	72,583	72,121	-1
0-4	4,615	4,422	-4
5-17	15,643	14,797	-5
18-19	2,317	2,128	-8
20-64	42,326	42,637	1
65 and older	7,682	8,137	6
Whites	72,067	71,523	-1
Blacks	282	295	5
Hispanics	184	272	48

Powell County



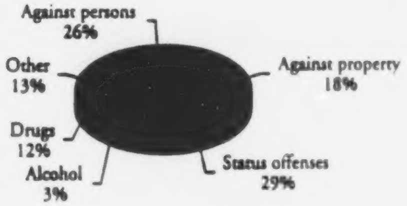
✱ Half of high school graduates went to work rather than continuing their education.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,080	1,075
Percent female	48	48
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	1	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	3
by injury	1	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	3	209

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 152



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	5	7
Ages 13 -14	12	18
Age 15	13	26
Age 16	7	18
Ages 17 and over	7	38
Percent female	30	23
Percent white	100	98
Percent black	0	2

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	4
Percent female	33

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	46	40	46
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	86	85	93
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	20	11	13
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	56	37	40
Teen births as a percent of all births	24	22	24
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	22	39	53
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	19	19
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	15	8	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	25	34

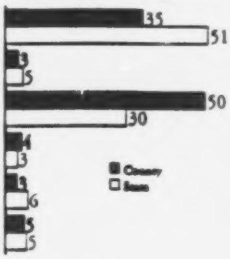
Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 723

Six months after graduation were:

in college	250
in vocational/technical school	24
employed	363
in the military	30
combined work and school	21
not successful	35

Percent of H.S. grads

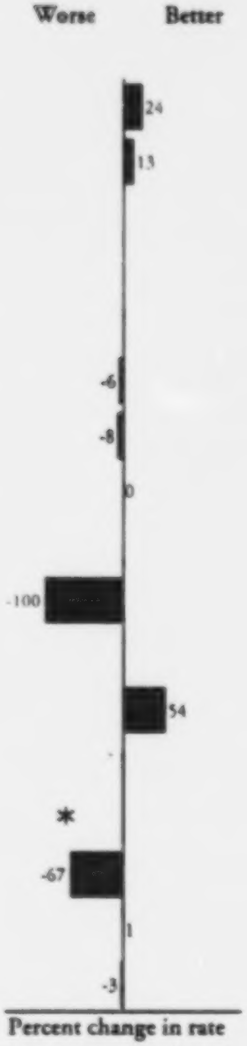


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Powell County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	366	66	455	79
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		42	8	40	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		11	20	4	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		4	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,134	33	1,246	35
Ages 0-4		339	40	408	43
Ages 5-17		795	31	838	31
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	12	3	21	6
Sexual abuse		12	3	5	
Neglect/dependency		99	28	51	13
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	26	2	91	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		38	3	59	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		132	95	133	96
Average daily attendance K-12		2,366	96	2,462	93



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

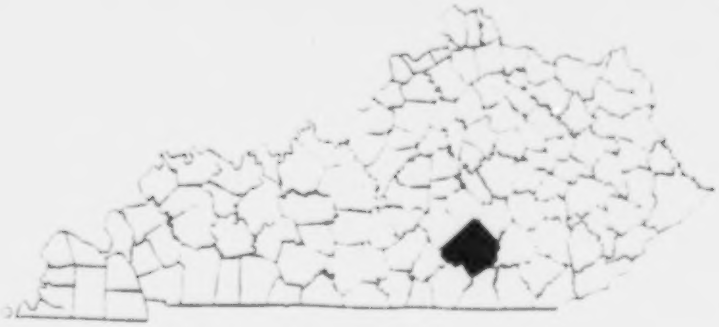
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	764	693	553
Children	553	490	381
Food Stamp recipients	2,818	2,413	2,256
Children	1,231	1,046	950
SSI recipients	980	916	909
Children	126	91	90
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,472	3,403
Children		1,765	1,697

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	11,686	12,945	11
0-4	880	968	10
5-17	2,605	2,822	8
18-19	372	388	4
20-64	6,612	7,651	16
65 and older	1,217	1,116	-8
Whites	11,585	12,819	11
Blacks	83	99	19
Hispanics	41	69	68

Pulaski County



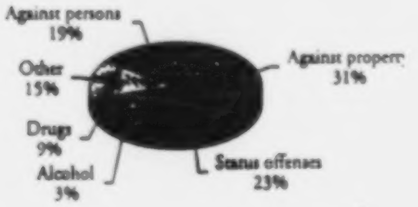
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	3,774	4,092
Percent female	49	48
Percent white	97	97
Percent black	1	1
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	19
by injury	2	15
Death rate (per 100,000)		119
Total births, 1994-98	8	636

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 362



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	5	10
Ages 13 -14	25	83
Age 15	25	47
Age 16	15	55
Ages 17 and over	14	79
Percent female	43	16
Percent white	99	94
Percent black	1	6

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	13
Ages 14 and under	5
Ages 15-18	8
Percent female	8

Teen Birth Trends

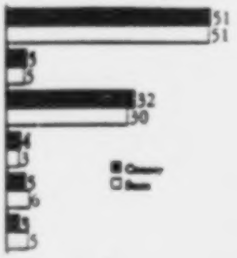
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	143	120	134
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	70	67	69
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	65	42	48
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	52	39	40
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	19	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	23	36	52
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	21	21
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	3	1
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	22

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,528

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	1,296
in vocational/technical school	128
employed	814
in the military	89
combined work and school	122
not successful	79

Percent of H.S. grads

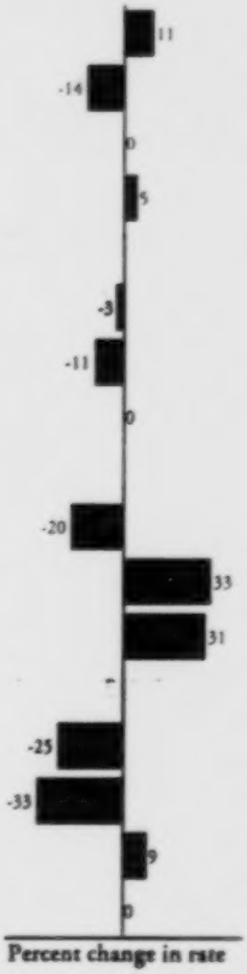


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Pulaski County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,649	86	1,829	91		11
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		131	7	157	8	-14	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		14	7	14	7		0
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		11	39	11	37		5
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	3,463	29	3,992	30	-3	
Ages 0-4		1,074	35	1,376	39	-11	
Ages 5-17		2,389	27	2,616	27		0
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	67	5	83	6	-20	
Sexual abuse		37	3	21	2		33
Neglect/dependency		209	16	144	11		31
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	260	4	284	5	-25	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		135	3	176	4	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		466	89	525	97		9
Average daily attendance K-12		8,506	95	8,879	95		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 · * indicates change in the rate over 100% · - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,086	1,904	1,497
Children	1,450	1,356	1,086
Food Stamp recipients	8,049	6,598	6,082
Children	3,607	2,930	2,681
SSI recipients	3,676	3,743	3,836
Children	413	346	376
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	12,216	12,077
Children		5,368	5,278

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	49,489	56,294	14
0-4	3,119	3,397	9
5-17	9,137	9,831	8
18-19	1,494	1,550	4
20-64	28,709	33,138	15
65 and older	7,030	8,378	19
Whites	48,695	55,330	14
Blacks	599	705	18
Hispanics	205	333	62

Robertson County

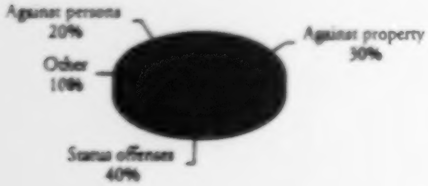
✱ High school graduates were more likely to be employed than in school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	146	156
Percent female	53	44
Percent white	99	100
Percent black	1	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	0
by injury	0	0
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	0	23

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 10



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	2	0
Ages 13 -14	0	1
Age 15	0	1
Age 16	0	0
Ages 17 and over	2	4
Percent female	33	0
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	100

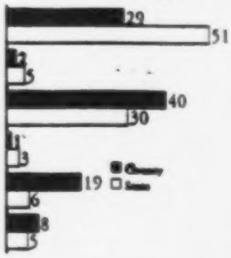
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	5	4	4
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)			
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	2	1	1
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)			
Teen births as a percent of all births	16	17	15
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	20	31	58
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	33	23	33
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	13	8	0
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	46	42

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	85
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	25
in vocational/technical school	2
employed	34
in the military	1
combined work and school	16
not successful	7

Percent of H.S. grads

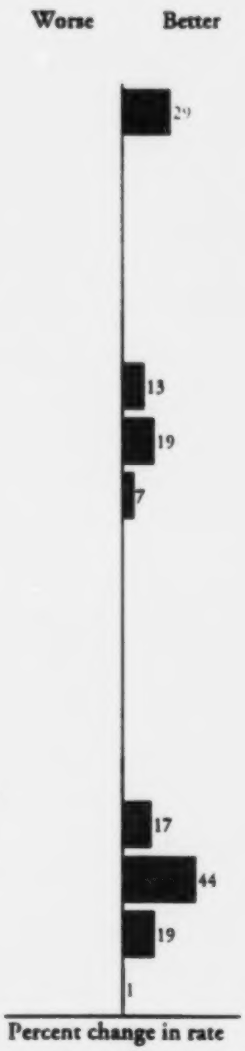


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 5

Robertson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	48	70	62	79
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		1		7	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		0		1	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		0		0	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	158	32	141	28
Ages 0-4		48	37	39	30
Ages 5-17		110	30	102	28
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	10	20	0	
Sexual abuse		3		0	
Neglect/dependency		89	178	0	
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	15	6	12	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		14	9	8	5
H.S. grads with successful transition		15	75	16	89
Average daily attendance K-12		341	94	370	95



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	106	88	74
Children	70	62	54
Food Stamp recipients	309	249	259
Children	125	101	107
SSI recipients	110	111	115
Children	10	9	11
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	486	467
Children		207	194

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	2,124	2,209	4
0-4	126	126	0
5-17	387	387	0
18-19	66	64	-3
20-64	1,170	1,260	8
65 and older	375	372	-1
Whites	2,120	2,205	4
Blacks	4	4	0
Hispanics	4	5	25

Rockcastle County

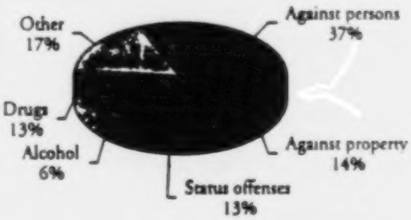
✱ 37% of juvenile court referrals were for crimes against persons.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,141	1,299
Percent female	46	48
Percent white	99	99
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	5
by injury	2	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	6	178

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 119



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	11
Ages 13 -14	8	16
Age 15	2	35
Age 16	3	17
Ages 17 and over	2	18
Percent female	6	12
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

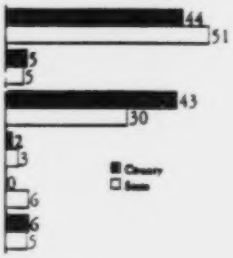
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	50	49	33
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	77	82	54
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	20	19	13
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	47	53	34
Teen births as a percent of all births	26	25	18
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	19	28	48
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	23	15	17
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	6	7	8
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	29	37

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 827

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	366
in vocational/technical school	45
employed	354
in the military	14
combined work and school	0
not successful	48

Percent of H.S. grads

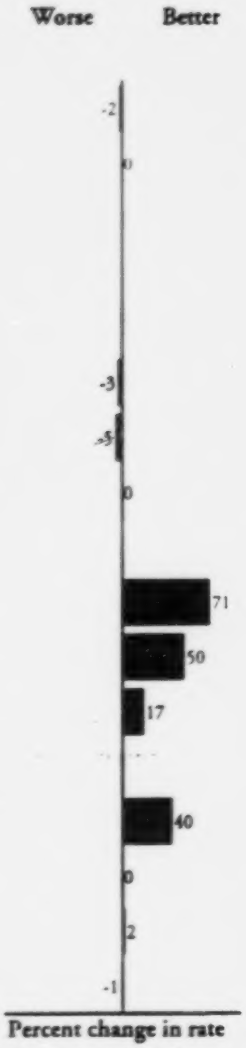


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Rockcastle County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	457	76	450	82
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		44	7	36	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	15	4	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	90	2	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,504	38	1,568	39
Ages 0-4		440	43	492	45
Ages 5-17		1,064	36	1,076	36
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	27	7	9	2
Sexual abuse		9	2	6	1
Neglect/dependency		93	23	77	19
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	89	5	58	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		41	3	38	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		162	91	160	93
Average daily attendance K-12		2,679	96	2,798	95



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	759	640	500
Children	549	470	351
Food Stamp recipients	3,251	2,646	2,532
Children	1,350	1,072	1,047
SSI recipients	1,225	1,211	1,231
Children	93	92	97
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,821	3,712
Children		1,731	1,687

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	14,803	15,951	8
0-4	1,023	1,075	5
5-17	2,932	3,056	4
18-19	478	482	1
20-64	8,397	9,306	11
65 and older	1,973	2,032	3
Whites	14,769	15,905	8
Blacks	3	11	267
Hispanics	52	79	52

Rowan County

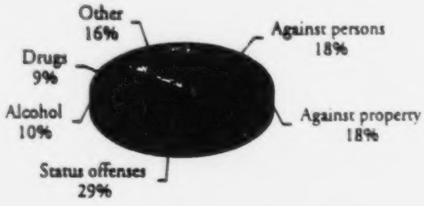
✱ Teen birth rate was lowest in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,243	3,114
Percent female	47	54
Percent white	98	95
Percent black	1	4
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	3
by injury	0	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	161

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 125



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	5	3
Ages 13 -14	3	17
Age 15	9	10
Age 16	11	23
Ages 17 and over	8	36
Percent female	50	23
Percent white	94	99
Percent black	6	1

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	4
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

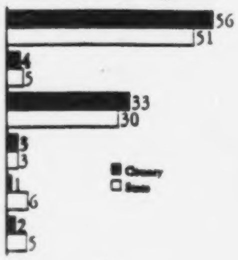
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	45	34	30
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	28	20	18
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	18	11	10
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	36	28	24
Teen births as a percent of all births	17	12	12
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	20	32	51
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	14	17	13
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	14	10
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	25	33

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 940

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	528
in vocational/technical school	34
employed	314
in the military	28
combined work and school	13
not successful	23

Percent of H.S. grads

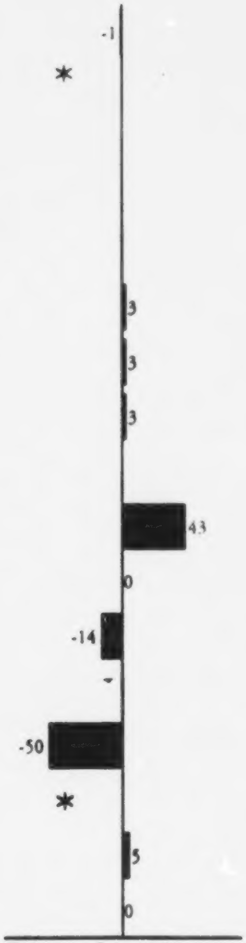


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Rowan County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	584	72	577	80	-1	
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		27	3	58	8	*	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		5			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		0			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,370	33	1,423	32		3
Ages 0-4		448	39	482	38		3
Ages 5-17		922	31	941	30		3
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	30	7	19	4		43
Sexual abuse		9	2	7	2		0
Neglect/dependency		126	29	151	33	-14	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	41	2	64	3	-50	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		34	2	74	5	*	
H.S. grads with successful transition		179	93	187	98		5
Average daily attendance K-12		2,894	95	2,933	95		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6   * indicates change in the rate over 100%   - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease .

Assistance Programs

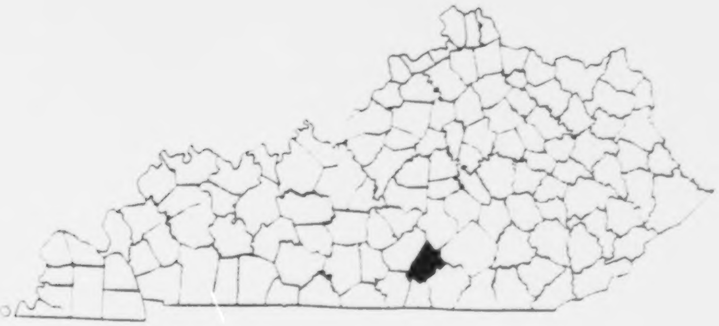
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	878	821	608
Children	575	541	405
Food Stamp recipients	3,056	2,310	2,131
Children	1,270	992	928
SSI recipients	1,019	1,033	1,082
Children	86	103	101
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,025	3,931
Children		1,859	1,820

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	20,353	22,196	9
0-4	1,173	1,270	8
5-17	3,043	3,252	7
18-19	2,244	2,275	1
20-64	11,875	13,210	11
65 and older	2,018	2,189	8
Whites	19,908	21,647	9
Blacks	310	364	17
Hispanics	74	114	54

Russell County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



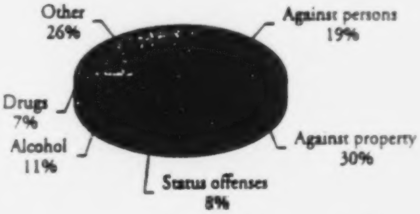
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,002	1,142
Percent female	50	45
Percent white	98	99
Percent black	1	0
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	8
by injury	0	7
Death rate (per 100,000)		177
Total births, 1994-98	6	208

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 118



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	2	3
Ages 13 -14	2	16
Age 15	1	7
Age 16	2	46
Ages 17 and over	2	34
Percent female	44	25
Percent white	100	99
Percent black	0	1

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	2
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	2
Percent female	0

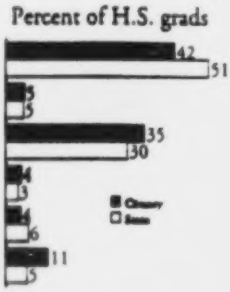
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	44	41	37
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	71	85	71
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	15	17	12
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	37	59	37
Teen births as a percent of all births	24	20	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	12	20	45
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	26	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	6	6	1
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	30	25

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 744

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	315
in vocational/technical school	35
employed	258
in the military	29
combined work and school	28
not successful	79

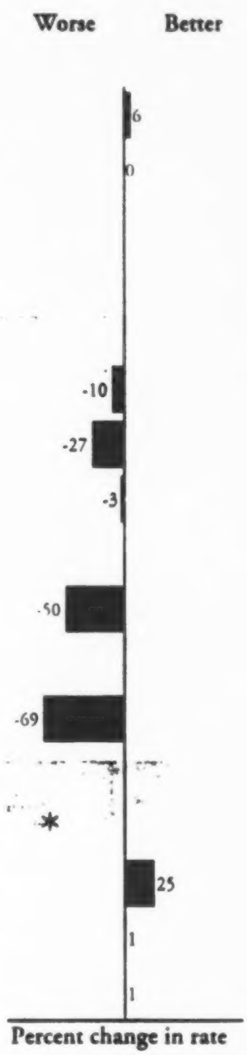


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Russell County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	489	81	517	92
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		42	7	37	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	15	4	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,046	30	1,230	33
Ages 0-4		269	30	381	38
Ages 5-17		777	30	849	31
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	14	4	21	6
Sexual abuse		5		10	3
Neglect/dependency		46	13	79	22
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	39	2	86	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		50	4	40	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		158	89	139	90
Average daily attendance K-12		2,406	94	2,713	95



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Assistance Programs

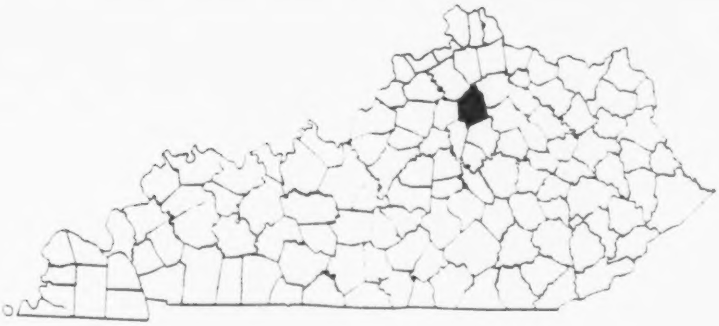
	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	710	669	519
Children	511	492	380
Food Stamp recipients	2,842	2,452	2,383
Children	1,190	986	930
SSI recipients	1,401	1,408	1,456
Children	126	115	123
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,074	4,136
Children		1,673	1,699

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	14,716	16,233	10
0-4	890	948	7
5-17	2,597	2,726	5
18-19	421	423	0
20-64	8,440	9,514	13
65 and older	2,368	2,622	11
Whites	14,608	16,112	10
Blacks	92	103	12
Hispanics	40	65	63

Scott County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



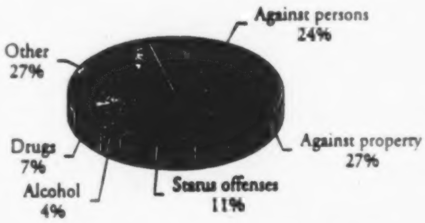
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,368	2,570
Percent female	49	51
Percent white	92	92
Percent black	7	6
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	8
by injury	1	6
Death rate (per 100,000)		86
Total births, 1994-98	5	303

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 418



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	4	25
Ages 13 -14	8	106
Age 15	13	83
Age 16	10	97
Ages 17 and over	13	59
Percent female	46	17
Percent white	92	89
Percent black	8	11

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	5
Percent female	29

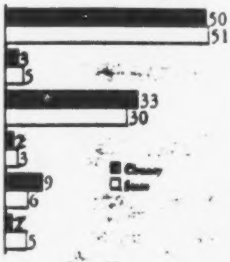
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	63	58	55
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	59	54	44
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	27	17	18
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	48	35	29
Teen births as a percent of all births	19	16	13
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	28	42	57
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	26	25
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	17	18	19
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	32	35

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,358

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	683
in vocational/technical school	44
employed	451
in the military	29
combined work and school	127
not successful	24

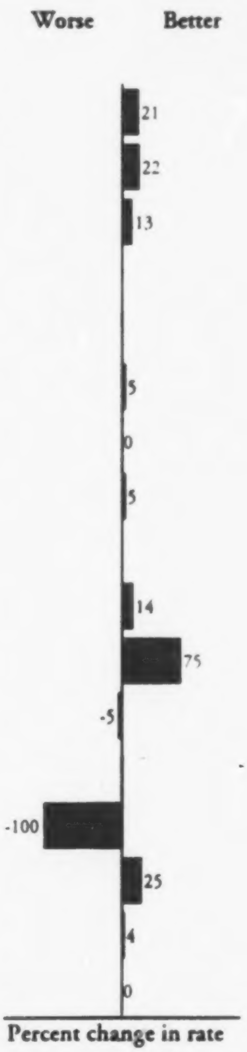

Percent of H.S. grads

Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Scott County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	752	72	909	71
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		89	9	90	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		8	8	9	7
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	46	5	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,314	21	1,474	20
Ages 0-4		393	24	498	24
Ages 5-17		921	19	976	18
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	54	7	49	6
Sexual abuse		26	4	9	1
Neglect/dependency		147	20	172	21
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	80	2	129	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		73	4	74	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		244	96	283	100
Average daily attendance K-12		4,349	94	4,939	94



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	914	762	475
Children	633	544	331
Food Stamp recipients	2,847	2,187	1,837
Children	1,389	1,089	898
SSI recipients	779	767	788
Children	142	106	112
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,899	3,665
Children		2,108	1,966

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	23,867	30,685	29
0-4	1,636	2,087	28
5-17	4,785	6,061	27
18-19	1,034	1,187	15
20-64	13,821	18,530	34
65 and older	2,591	2,820	9
Whites	22,224	28,426	28
Blacks	1,519	2,040	34
Hispanics	100	190	90

Shelby County

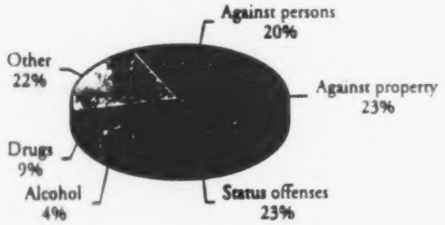
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,975	2,168
Percent female	51	49
Percent white	89	83
Percent black	10	16
Percent Hispanic	0	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	4	10
by injury	3	8
Death rate (per 100,000)		130
Total births, 1994-98	3	266

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 185



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	3	11
Ages 13 -14	12	21
Age 15	6	24
Age 16	15	38
Ages 17 and over	6	48
Percent female	41	17
Percent white	92	77
Percent black	8	23

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	12
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	11
Percent female	17

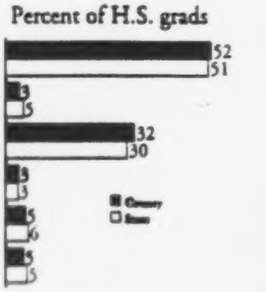
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	67	54	52
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	62	60	53
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	26	20	18
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	38	36	28
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	15	12
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	31	55	73
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	18	21	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	15	9	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	28	27

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,270

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	655
in vocational/technical school	43
employed	409
in the military	42
combined work and school	64
not successful	57

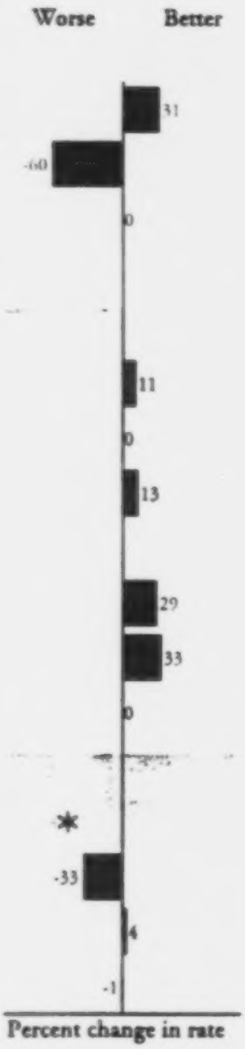


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Shelby County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	842	79	1,105	88
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		55	5	99	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	8	10	8
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		6	38
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,116	18	1,136	16
Ages 0-4		359	21	425	21
Ages 5-17		757	16	711	14
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	50	7	34	5
Sexual abuse		21	3	14	2
Neglect/dependency		123	18	133	18
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	95	3	204	7
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		66	3	86	4
H.S. grads with successful transition		248	94	253	98
Average daily attendance K-12		4,126	95	4,443	94



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease

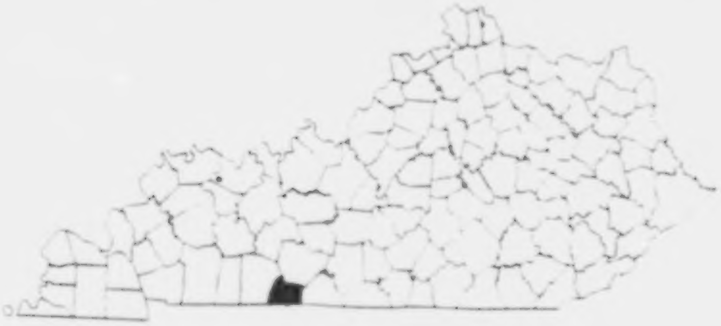
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	541	460	368
Children	389	328	270
Food Stamp recipients	1,698	1,285	1,310
Children	817	612	619
SSI recipients	693	692	678
Children	100	76	81
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,333	3,309
Children		1,654	1,667

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	24,824	29,583	19
0-4	1,656	1,929	16
5-17	4,633	5,365	16
18-19	752	806	7
20-64	14,536	18,107	25
65 and older	3,247	3,376	4
Whites	22,248	26,435	19
Blacks	2,460	2,965	21
Hispanics	90	161	79

Simpson County



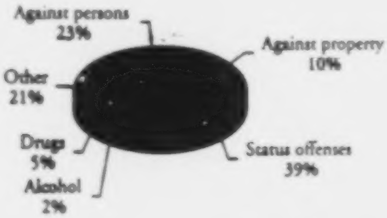
* Of high school graduates, 50% were in school and 42% worked, but only 2% combined work and school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,197	1,206
Percent female	48	47
Percent white	83	85
Percent black	16	14
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	5
by injury	1	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	4	207

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 184



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	24	20
Ages 13 -14	16	34
Age 15	7	11
Age 16	4	21
Ages 17 and over	19	24
Percent female	41	15
Percent white	88	82
Percent black	12	18

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

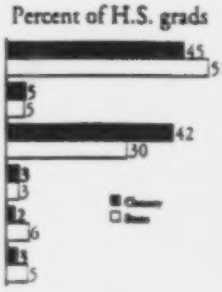
Number of cases	8
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	6
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	59	42	41
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	92	79	74
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	25	16	14
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	61	48	39
Teen births as a percent of all births	28	19	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	35	40	63
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	25	26
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	10	9
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	32	29

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	857
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	384
in vocational/technical school	42
employed	360
in the military	28
combined work and school	19
not successful	24



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Simpson County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	467	69	484	75		4
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		53	8	46	7		13
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	13	6	9		31
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		0		5			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	827	20	798	19		5
Ages 0-4		292	27	295	25		7
Ages 5-17		535	18	503	17		6
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	20	5	48	11	*	
Sexual abuse		7	2	15	4	-100	
Neglect/dependency		44	11	132	31	*	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	12	1	35	2	-100	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		36	3	50	4	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		168	95	168	95		0
Average daily attendance K-12		2,668	96	2,690	95	-1	

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease .

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	464	428	273
Children	315	293	196
Food Stamp recipients	1,387	1,062	932
Children	658	492	442
SSI recipients	486	482	482
Children	72	64	56
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,195	2,123
Children		1,079	1,061

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	15,145	16,401	8
0-4	1,109	1,168	5
5-17	2,946	3,115	6
18-19	421	430	2
20-64	8,486	9,602	13
65 and older	2,183	2,086	-4
Whites	13,427	14,434	7
Blacks	1,668	1,898	14
Hispanics	48	75	56

Spencer County

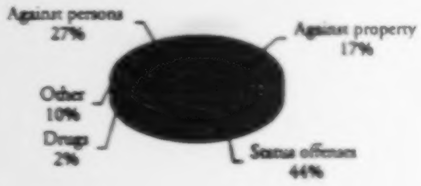
✱ Half of high school graduates was employed and 34 percent went to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	737	711
Percent female	47	48
Percent white	99	98
Percent black	1	2
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	6
by injury	0	6
Death rate (per 100,000)		248
Total births, 1994-98	1	85

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99	52



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	3	1
Ages 13 -14	2	11
Age 15	7	2
Age 16	6	9
Ages 17 and over	4	6
Percent female	35	4
Percent white	100	85
Percent black	0	15

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	0
Percent female	0

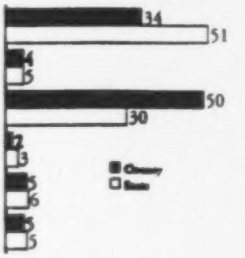
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	17	20	19
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	70	83	61
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	8	8	7
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	50	54	34
Teen births as a percent of all births	23	19	14
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	20	43	75
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	12	21	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	5	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	34	30

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	412
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	141
in vocational/technical school	18
employed	205
in the military	7
combined work and school	22
not successful	19

Percent of H.S. grads



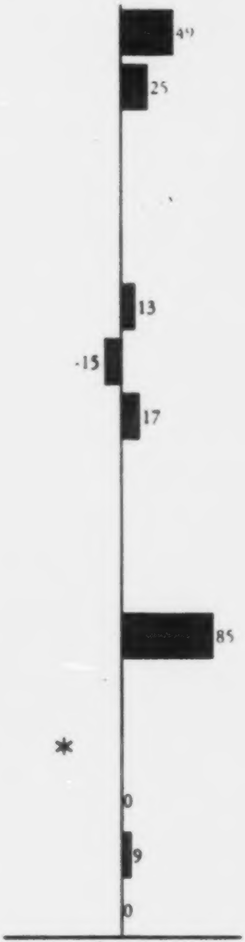
Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Spencer County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	246	82	366	89		49
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		24	8	23	6		25
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		3			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		0		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	419	23	450	20		13
Ages 0-4		92	20	136	23	-15	
Ages 5-17		327	23	314	19		17
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	14	6	4			
Sexual abuse		10	4	2			
Neglect/dependency		29	13	6	2		85
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	8	1	82	7	*	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		29	5	43	5		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		61	88	76	96		9
Average daily attendance K-12		1,347	94	1,641	94		0



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

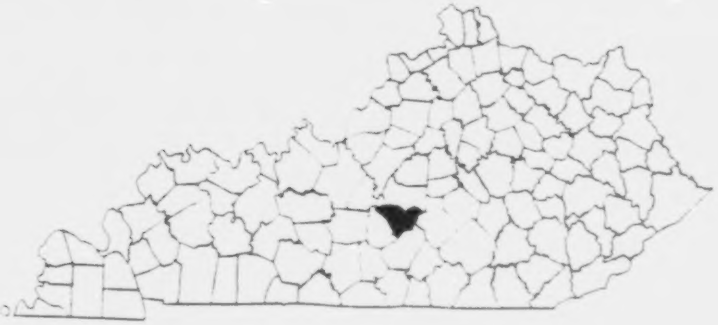
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	274	287	152
Children	177	189	105
Food Stamp recipients	856	705	511
Children	415	343	232
SSI recipients	253	255	242
Children	29	27	22
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,189	1,180
Children		584	560

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	6,801	9,660	42
0-4	456	640	40
5-17	1,378	1,913	39
18-19	189	253	34
20-64	3,963	5,875	48
65 and older	815	979	20
Whites	6,673	9,471	42
Blacks	114	161	41
Hispanics	6	15	150

Taylor County



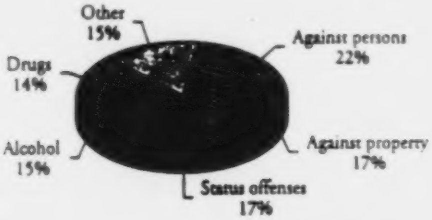
* High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,519	1,647
Percent female	46	49
Percent white	93	92
Percent black	6	7
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	5
by injury	1	4
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	7	231

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 265



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	11	18
Ages 13 -14	6	10
Age 15	9	29
Age 16	9	55
Ages 17 and over	10	107
Percent female	40	17
Percent white	90	84
Percent black	10	16

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	13
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	10
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

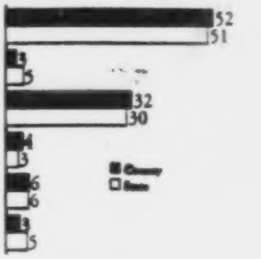
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	58	54	52
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	58	72	65
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	24	17	16
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	41	38	33
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	18	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	25	39	56
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	25	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	3	4	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	33	38

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,239

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	647
in vocational/technical school	32
employed	393
in the military	52
combined work and school	73
not successful	42

Percent of H.S. grads

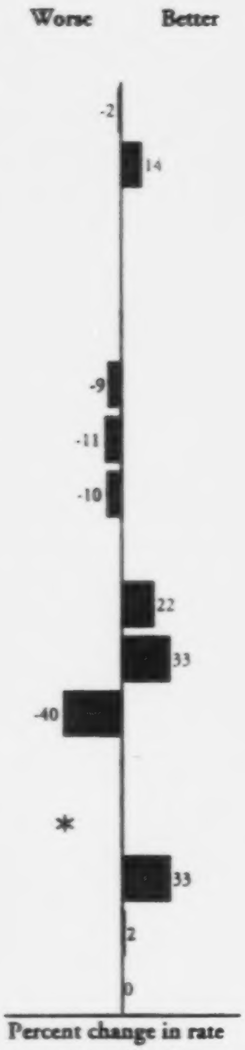


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Taylor County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	731	84	716	86
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		63	7	47	6
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		5		6	7
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5		3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,196	23	1,361	25
Ages 0-4		369	27	444	30
Ages 5-17		827	21	917	23
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	49	9	37	7
Sexual abuse		14	3	12	2
Neglect/dependency		83	15	114	21
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	17	1	102	4
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		46	3	45	2
H.S. grads with successful transition		194	92	258	94
Average daily attendance K-12		3,519	96	3,749	96



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

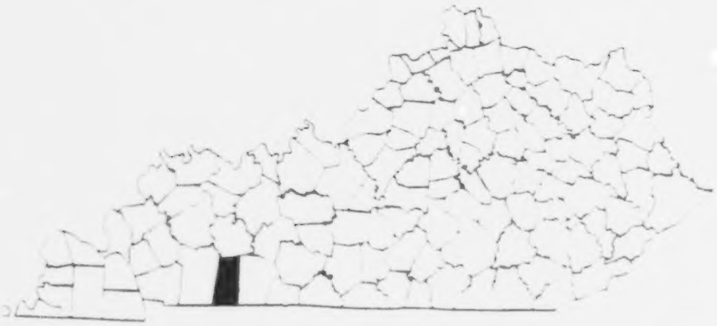
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	832	763	674
Children	617	571	490
Food Stamp recipients	2,739	2,421	2,207
Children	1,221	1,071	983
SSI recipients	1,363	1,338	1,372
Children	199	182	189
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	4,311	4,287
Children		1,894	1,925

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	21,146	22,943	8
0-4	1,356	1,409	4
5-17	3,904	4,033	3
18-19	663	703	6
20-64	12,234	13,552	11
65 and older	2,989	3,246	9
Whites	20,018	21,654	8
Blacks	1,081	1,226	13
Hispanics	45	67	49

Todd County



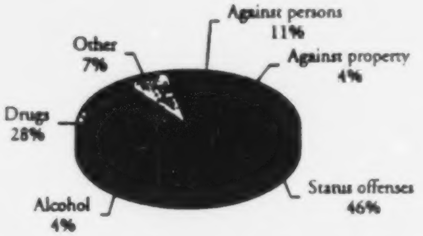
✱ High school graduates were more likely to go to work than continue their education.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	810	838
Percent female	46	51
Percent white	84	85
Percent black	14	13
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	3
by injury	0	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	1	97

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 114



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	33	4
Ages 13 -14	6	16
Age 15	5	17
Age 16	1	18
Ages 17 and over	6	7
Percent female	48	9
Percent white	81	79
Percent black	19	21

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	7
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	5
Percent female	0

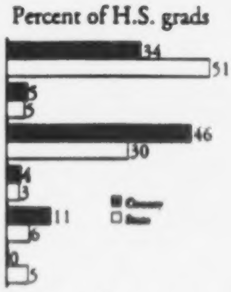
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	38	23	20
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	75	55	48
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	14	10	7
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	43	41	27
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	14	13
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	34	49	47
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	29	23
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	6	17	3
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	30	47

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 561

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	188
in vocational/technical school	29
employed	260
in the military	20
combined work and school	62
not successful	2

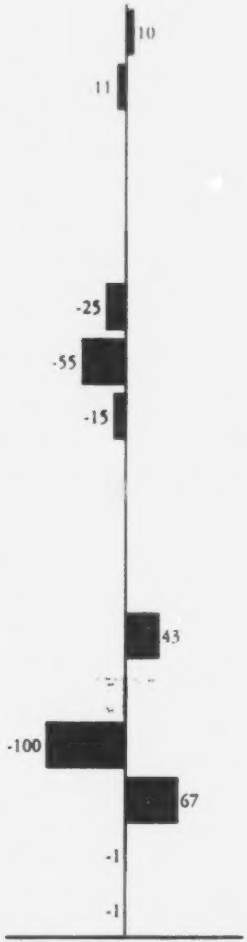


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Todd County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	331	67	363	76		10
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		43	9	50	10	-11	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		0			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	566	20	721	25	-25	
Ages 0-4		145	20	236	31	-55	
Ages 5-17		421	20	485	23	-15	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	5		4			
Sexual abuse		6	2	0			
Neglect/dependency		21	7	12	4		43
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	18	1	25	2	-100	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		30	3	8	1		67
H.S. grads with successful transition		122	100	96	99	-1	
Average daily attendance K-12		1,798	96	1,806	95	-1	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

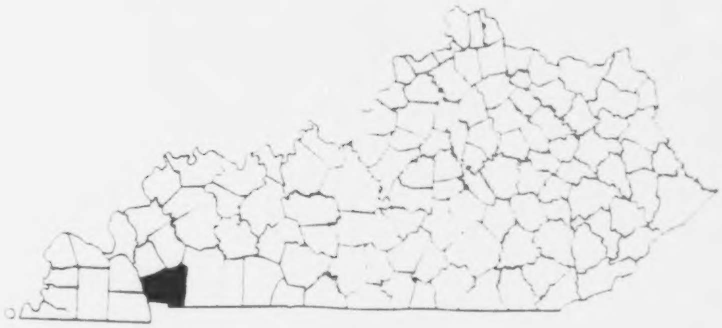
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	460	388	297
Children	311	264	211
Food Stamp recipients	1,350	1,103	1,028
Children	609	475	448
SSI recipients	481	467	460
Children	55	46	45
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,130	2,126
Children		1,079	1,091

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	10,940	11,222	3
0-4	762	763	0
5-17	2,121	2,130	0
18-19	320	312	-3
20-64	5,999	6,395	7
65 and older	1,738	1,622	-7
Whites	9,714	9,916	2
Blacks	1,198	1,272	6
Hispanics	55	80	45

Trigg County



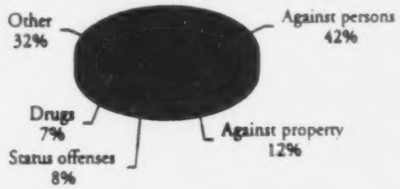
* 42% of juvenile court referrals were for crimes against persons.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	816	865
Percent female	49	49
Percent white	80	81
Percent black	19	18
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	1	7
by injury	1	6
Death rate (per 100,000)		219
Total births, 1994-98	2	135

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 118



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	9
Ages 13 -14	2	35
Age 15	5	17
Age 16	0	14
Ages 17 and over	0	34
Percent female	11	18
Percent white	89	68
Percent black	11	32

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	4
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

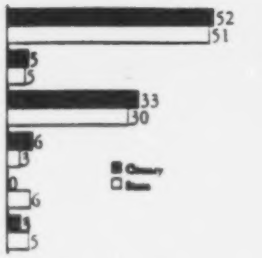
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	21	21	28
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	55	58	68
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	8	8	12
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	31	36	45
Teen births as a percent of all births	18	17	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	39	41	65
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	16	11
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	13	3	7
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	35	27

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	581
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	302
in vocational/technical school	31
employed	192
in the military	37
combined work and school	0
not successful	19

Percent of H.S. grads

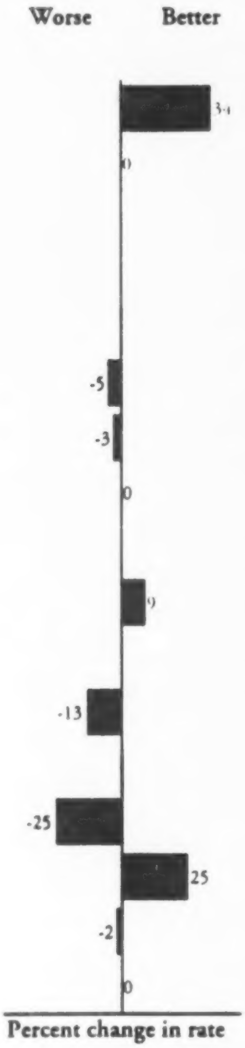


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Trigg County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	243	69	326	77
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		32	9	37	9
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		2	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		2	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	504	21	571	22
Ages 0-4		170	29	198	30
Ages 5-17		334	19	373	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	28	11	26	10
Sexual abuse		6		2	
Neglect/dependency		62	24	74	27
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	45	4	68	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		30	4	22	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		103	98	121	96
Average daily attendance K-12		1,628	95	1,837	95



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	269	247	165
Children	181	166	116
Food Stamp recipients	1,013	907	806
Children	473	416	375
SSI recipients	411	406	405
Children	51	46	47
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,581	1,590
Children		745	754

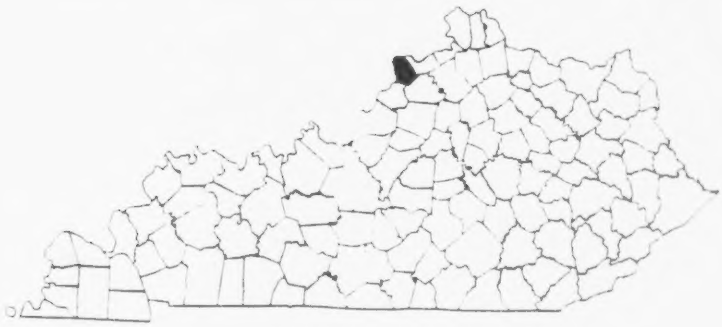
Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	10,361	12,399	20
0-4	587	680	16
5-17	1,771	2,051	16
18-19	270	303	12
20-64	5,743	7,182	25
65 and older	1,990	2,183	10
Whites	9,104	10,820	19
Blacks	1,228	1,535	25
Hispanics	28	48	71

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Trimble County

1999 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Adolescent Profile



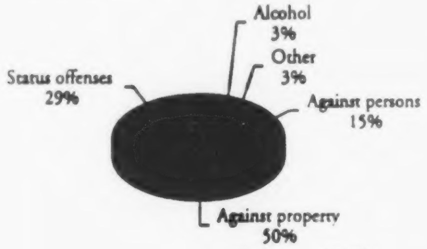
✱ High school graduates were more likely to be employed than go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	512	579
Percent female	51	50
Percent white	98	98
Percent black	0	0
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	1
by injury	0	0
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	0	52

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 34



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	0	3
Ages 13 -14	5	6
Age 15	2	3
Age 16	2	2
Ages 17 and over	1	10
Percent female	30	23
Percent white	100	95
Percent black	0	5

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	2
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	0

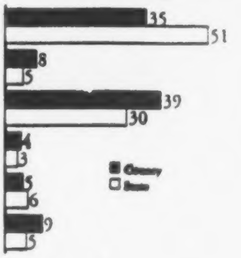
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	15	12	9
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	61	51	33
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	5	2	2
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)			
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	17	10
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	24	44	48
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	33	28	11
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	20	8	11
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	31	37

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	382
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	135
in vocational/technical school	30
employed	149
in the military	15
combined work and school	17
not successful	36

Percent of H.S. grads



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Trimble County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	149	72	239	89		60
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		20	10	28	10		0
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		0			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		0		2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	308	19	400	21	-11	
Ages 0-4		114	26	143	27	-4	
Ages 5-17		194	17	257	19	-12	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	5		9	5		
Sexual abuse		4		2			
Neglect/dependency		32	17	11	6		65
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	25	3	26	3		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		15	3	19	3		0
H.S. grads with successful transition		70	91	81	93		2
Average daily attendance K-12		1,110	96	1,322	95	-1	

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

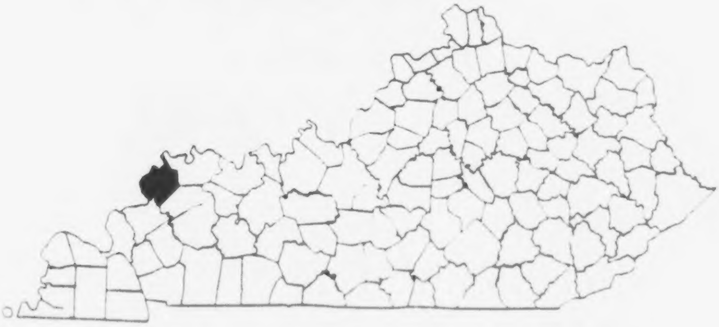
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	265	216	162
Children	166	139	109
Food Stamp recipients	899	765	632
Children	401	341	280
SSI recipients	217	218	219
Children	26	24	24
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,168	1,128
Children		580	581

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	6,090	7,621	25
0-4	432	537	24
5-17	1,175	1,445	23
18-19	160	189	18
20-64	3,483	4,574	31
65 and older	840	876	4
Whites	6,066	7,594	25
Blacks	2	2	0
Hispanics	29	52	79

Union County



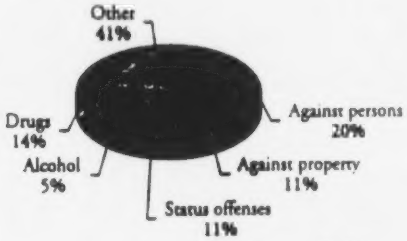
✱ High school graduates were most likely to go to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,224	2,235
Percent female	50	34
Percent white	89	54
Percent black	10	43
Percent Hispanic	0	3
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	6
by injury	2	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		70
Total births, 1994-98	2	185

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 200



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	3	4
Ages 13 -14	7	13
Age 15	5	29
Age 16	3	17
Ages 17 and over	3	116
Percent female	25	8
Percent white	78	69
Percent black	22	31

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	9
Ages 14 and under	2
Ages 15-18	7
Percent female	22

Teen Birth Trends

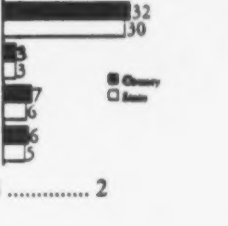
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	57	39	34
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	54	49	44
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	19	13	10
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	34	28	20
Teen births as a percent of all births	20	20	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	33	54	65
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	26	20	23
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	9	4
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	9	22

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,017

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	489
in vocational/technical school	37
employed	322
in the military	33
combined work and school	73
not successful	63

Percent of H.S. grads

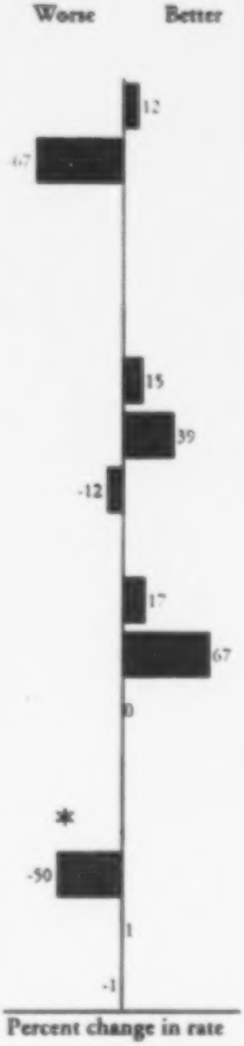


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 2

Union County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	407	70	456	83
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		36	6	57	10
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		3		3	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,203	26	1,032	22
Ages 0-4		684	46	429	28
Ages 5-17		519	17	603	19
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	26	6	23	5
Sexual abuse		13	3	6	1
Neglect/dependency		48	11	49	11
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	25	1	108	6
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		31	2	43	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		212	92	194	93
Average daily attendance K-12		2,763	97	2,469	96



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

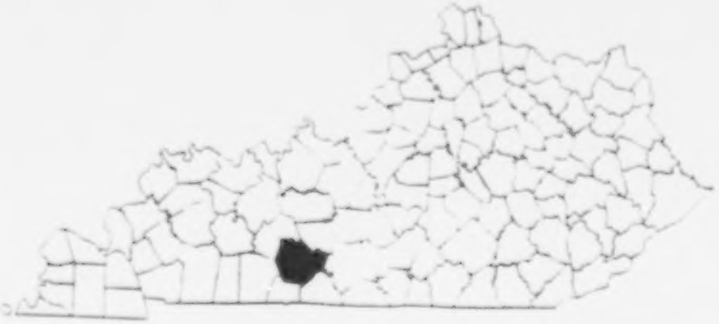
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	459	435	357
Children	321	309	254
Food Stamp recipients	1,491	1,238	1,136
Children	725	607	565
SSI recipients	327	320	347
Children	68	64	75
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,143	2,101
Children		1,213	1,194

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	16,557	16,577	0
0-4	999	965	-3
5-17	3,760	3,641	-3
18-19	1,093	979	-10
20-64	8,672	8,878	2
65 and older	2,033	2,114	4
Whites	13,924	14,010	1
Blacks	2,552	2,478	-3
Hispanics	122	150	23

Warren County



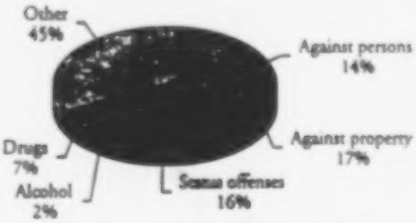
✱ 58% of high school graduates went on to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	5,651	8,408
Percent female	49	52
Percent white	86	89
Percent black	11	9
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	8	21
by injury	7	18
Death rate (per 100,000)	36	65
Total births, 1994-98	21	948

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 1,366



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	20	81
Ages 13 -14	52	194
Age 15	50	178
Age 16	44	347
Ages 17 and over	48	351
Percent female	45	20
Percent white	78	70
Percent black	22	30

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	31
Ages 14 and under	5
Ages 15-18	26
Percent female	3

Teen Birth Trends

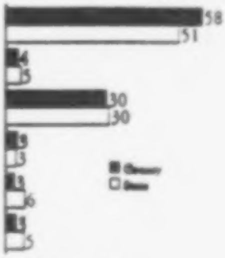
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	185	166	190
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	41	41	44
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	75	61	67
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	42	40	39
Teen births as a percent of all births	16	15	16
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	36	55	69
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	25	25
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	10	9	8
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	31	28

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 4,198

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	2,427
in vocational/technical school	150
employed	1,243
in the military	143
combined work and school	109
not successful	126

Percent of H.S. grads



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Warren County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	2,499	75	2,860	79		14
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		228	7	274	8	-14	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		27	8	25	7		13
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		17	39	15	33		15
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	4,110	23	4,512	22		4
Ages 0-4		1,454	30	1,635	30		0
Ages 5-17		2,656	20	2,877	20		0
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	167	8	184	9	-13	
Sexual abuse		27	1	36	2	-100	
Neglect/dependency		285	14	492	24	-71	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	143	2	205	2		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		112	2	188	3	-50	
H.S. grads with successful transition		835	97	827	96	-1	
Average daily attendance K-12		12,578	96	13 055	95	-1	

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

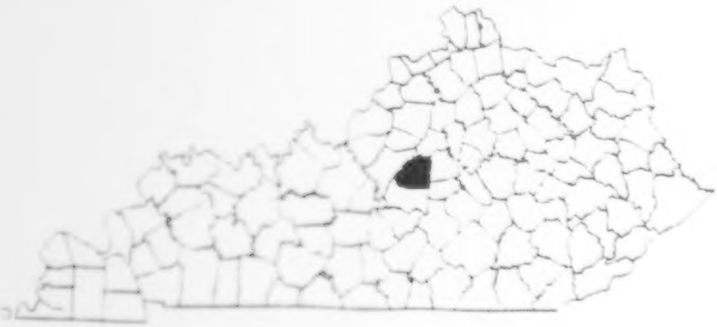
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	3,097	2,892	2,576
Children	2,209	2,082	1,792
Food Stamp recipients	8,567	6,766	7,098
Children	4,231	3,414	3,529
SSI recipients	2,767	2,672	2,761
Children	405	361	401
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	13,075	13,281
Children		6,642	6,727

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	77,720	87,323	12
0-4	4,991	5,395	8
5-17	13,772	14,988	9
18-19	4,584	4,767	4
20-64	45,869	52,620	15
65 and older	8,504	9,553	12
Whites	70,567	78,657	11
Blacks	6,339	7,492	18
Hispanics	455	696	53

Washington County



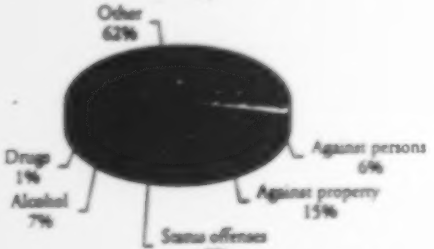
* Teen birth rates were among the lowest in state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	824	826
Percent female	50	52
Percent white	87	85
Percent black	12	15
Percent Hispanic	1	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	5
by injury	1	5
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	0	76

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 94



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	0	2
Ages 13 -14	1	1
Age 15	2	8
Age 16	3	8
Ages 17 and over	2	66
Percent female	38	7
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	1
Ages 14 and under	0
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	100

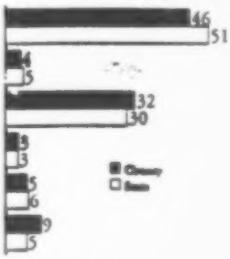
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	34	15	16
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	64	37	39
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	14	6	6
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	41	24	23
Teen births as a percent of all births	21	12	12
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	31	57	73
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	14	22	6
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	17	8
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	24	23

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98	624
Six months after graduation were:	
in college	288
in vocational/technical school	24
employed	202
in the military	20
combined work and school	34
not successful	56

Percent of H.S. grads



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

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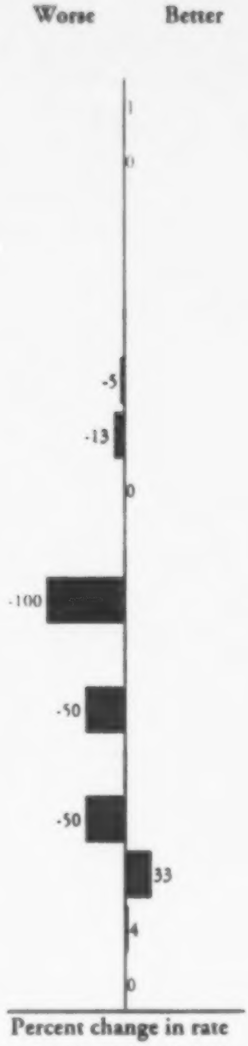
Washington County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	319	79	322	82
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		27	7	27	7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		2	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4		3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	604	21	628	22
Ages 0-4		175	24	206	27
Ages 5-17		429	20	422	20
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	6	2	10	4
Sexual abuse		3		0	
Neglect/dependency		12	4	18	6
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	27	2	37	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		22	3	21	2
H.S. grads with successful transition		91	83	101	86
Average daily attendance K-12		1,675	96	1,690	96



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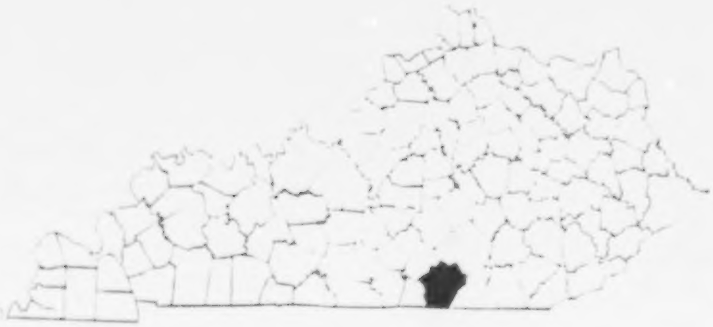
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	279	266	169
Children	185	178	121
Food Stamp recipients	1,058	823	702
Children	447	344	285
SSI recipients	527	531	532
Children	39	40	50
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,757	1,661
Children		737	665

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	10,441	10,918	5
0-4	748	757	1
5-17	2,079	2,091	1
18-19	297	309	4
20-64	5,697	6,104	7
65 and older	1,620	1,657	2
Whites	9,499	9,891	4
Blacks	914	1,006	10
Hispanics	56	84	50

Wayne County



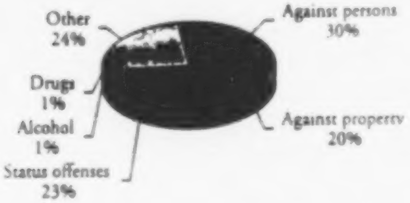
* 45% of high school graduates were employed compared to 33% who went to college.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,440	1,539
Percent female	49	47
Percent white	97	97
Percent black	2	2
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	3
by injury	1	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	4	254

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 141



	Status Offenses	Delin- quency
Ages 12 and under	7	4
Ages 13 -14	12	32
Age 15	7	13
Age 16	3	18
Ages 17 and over	4	41
Percent female	36	19
Percent white	100	97
Percent black	0	3

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	5
Percent female	0

Teen Birth Trends

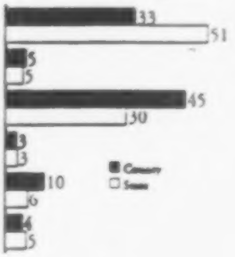
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	58	66	49
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	78	97	70
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	21	25	17
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	47	61	38
Teen births as a percent of all births	22	27	19
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	15	26	42
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	22	21	24
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	5	4	5
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	30	22

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 988

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	322
in vocational/technical school	51
employed	448
in the military	28
combined work and school	97
not successful	42

Percent of H.S. grads

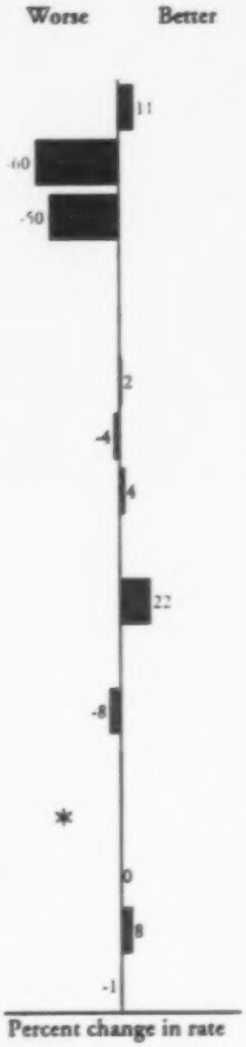


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Wayne County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	615	81	681	88
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		38	5	61	8
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		6	8	9	12
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		3	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	2,142	46	2,203	45
Ages 0-4		593	51	671	53
Ages 5-17		1,549	45	1,532	43
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	45	9	35	7
Sexual abuse		11	2	2	
Neglect/dependency		61	13	68	14
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	35	2	113	5
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		35	2	32	2
H.S. grads with successful transition		178	89	171	96
Average daily attendance K-12		3,339	96	3,247	95



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Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	1,225	1,147	1,063
Children	879	833	751
Food Stamp recipients	5,070	4,386	4,192
Children	2,099	1,844	1,775
SSI recipients	2,015	1,955	1,982
Children	200	170	177
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	6,063	6,008
Children		2,785	2,767

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	17,468	19,107	9
0-4	1,160	1,236	7
5-17	3,569	3,769	6
18-19	552	566	3
20-64	9,748	11,026	13
65 and older	2,439	2,510	3
Whites	17,104	18,685	9
Blacks	318	370	16
Hispanics	53	79	49

Webster County

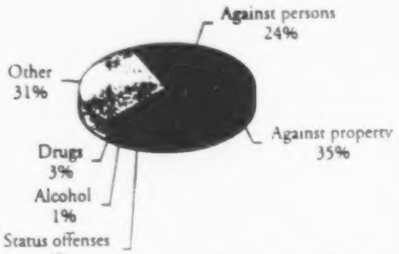
✱ 59% of juvenile court referrals were for crimes against persons or property.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,026	990
Percent female	49	49
Percent white	92	91
Percent black	7	8
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	0	3
by injury	0	3
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	5	169

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 137



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	2
Ages 13 -14	2	28
Age 15	1	20
Age 16	1	30
Ages 17 and over	3	49
Percent female	50	15
Percent white	75	91
Percent black	25	9

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	8
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	7
Percent female	13

Teen Birth Trends

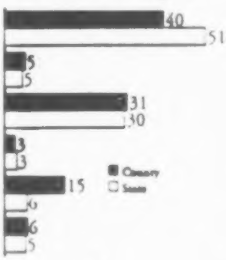
	1980-82	1990-92	1996-9
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	58	37	36
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	91	72	76
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	18	12	11
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	45	38	36
Teen births as a percent of all births	24	21	21
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	19	45	54
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	21	22	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	6	9
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	22	19

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 850

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	342
in vocational/technical school	44
employed	264
in the military	22
combined work and school	129
not successful	49

Percent of H.S. grads

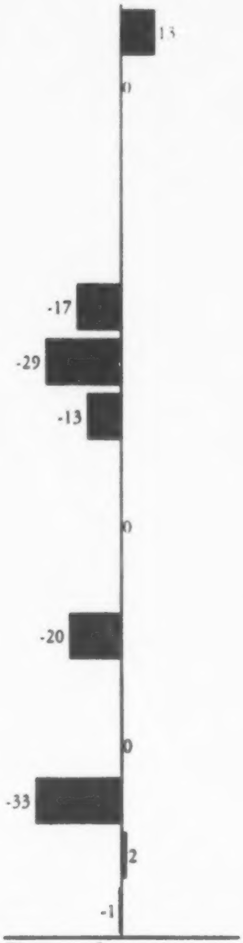


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Webster County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	350	67	397	77		13
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		37	7	38	7		0
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		1			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		1			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	652	18	714	21	-17	
Ages 0-4		208	24	264	31	-29	
Ages 5-17		444	16	450	18	-13	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	19	6	19	6		0
Sexual abuse		7	2	1			
Neglect/dependency		33	10	41	12	-20	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	38	2	40	2		0
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		36	3	48	4	-33	
H.S. grads with successful transition		146	95	169	97		2
Average daily attendance K-12		2,445	95	2,334	94	-1	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

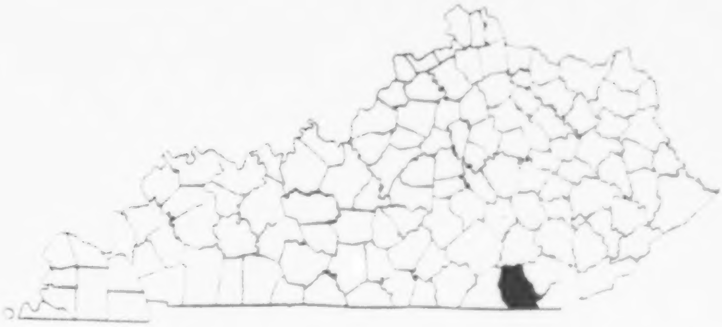
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	483	464	336
Children	331	325	228
Food Stamp recipients	1,563	1,145	1,033
Children	704	526	479
SSI recipients	438	426	446
Children	91	81	81
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	2,055	1,951
Children		1,052	1,010

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	13,955	13,482	-3
0-4	884	836	-5
5-17	2,787	2,609	-6
18-19	395	364	-8
20-64	7,573	7,605	0
65 and older	2,316	2,068	-11
Whites	13,117	12,639	-4
Blacks	786	783	0
Hispanics	28	38	36

Whitley County



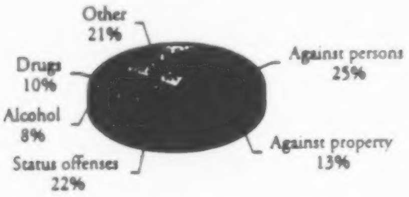
✱ One in ten high school graduates combined work and going to school.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	2,732	3,204
Percent female	47	48
Percent white	99	97
Percent black	0	2
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	12
by injury	2	10
Death rate (per 100,000)		97
Total births, 1994-98	4	488

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 258



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	2	6
Ages 13 -14	17	40
Age 15	14	27
Age 16	14	43
Ages 17 and over	11	84
Percent female	33	15
Percent white	100	100
Percent black	0	0

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	15
Ages 14 and under	3
Ages 15-18	12
Percent female	13

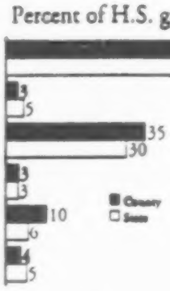
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	125	109	89
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	76	75	60
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	47	38	30
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	52	50	36
Teen births as a percent of all births	24	21	20
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	18	37	47
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	24	25	18
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	9	8	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	42	37

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 2,043

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	905
in vocational/technical school	61
employed	720
in the military	67
combined work and school	213
not successful	77



Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Whitley County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	1,036	69	1,079	79		4
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		107	7	108	8	-14	
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		17	11	15	11		0
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		21	100	7	33		67
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	3,873	43	4,099	44	-2	
Ages 0-4		1,069	46	1,229	49	-7	
Ages 5-17		2,804	43	2,870	42		2
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	52	6	65	7	-17	
Sexual abuse		13	1	24	3	*	
Neglect/dependency		182	20	188	20		0
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	140	3	103	2		33
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		117	4	95	3		25
H.S. grads with successful transition		376	92	431	96		4
Average daily attendance K-12		6,511	95	6,605	94	-1	

Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

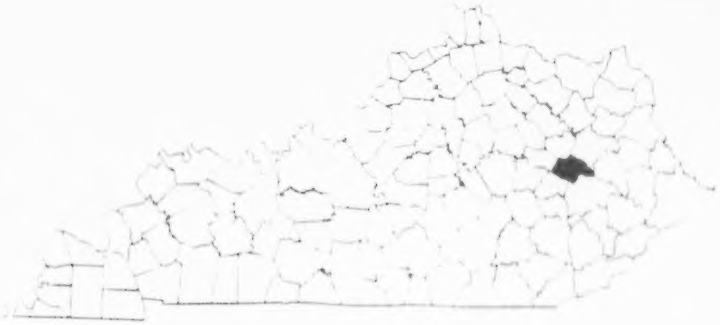
Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	2,973	2,861	2,426
Children	2,000	1,956	1,679
Food Stamp recipients	8,991	7,899	7,866
Children	4,194	3,692	3,643
SSI recipients	2,934	2,931	3,035
Children	349	329	371
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	10,893	10,989
Children		5,261	5,315

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	33,326	35,938	8
0-4	2,310	2,417	5
5-17	6,776	7,013	3
18-19	1,393	1,399	0
20-64	18,546	20,501	11
65 and older	4,301	4,608	7
Whites	33,001	35,549	8
Blacks	213	251	18
Hispanics	90	143	59

Wolfe County



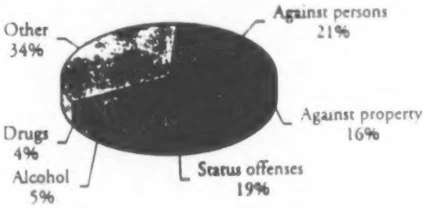
✱ Teen birth rates were among the highest in the state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	622	608
Percent female	48	45
Percent white	99	100
Percent black	1	0
Percent Hispanic	0	0
Total deaths, 1994-98	2	2
by injury	2	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		
Total births, 1994-98	4	131

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 98



	Status Offenses	Delinquency
Ages 12 and under	1	1
Ages 13 -14	9	8
Age 15	2	33
Age 16	5	11
Ages 17 and over	2	26
Percent female	22	5
Percent white	100	87
Percent black	0	13

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	4
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	3
Percent female	0

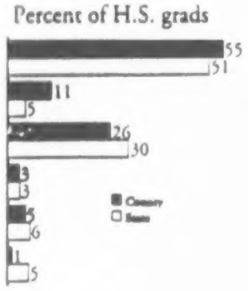
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	38	25	27
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	115	102	100
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	16	10	10
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	77	60	54
Teen births as a percent of all births	29	24	26
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	17	32	41
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	25	25	26
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	13	19	6
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	51	29

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 374

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	204
in vocational/technical school	41
employed	97
in the military	11
combined work and school	17
not successful	4

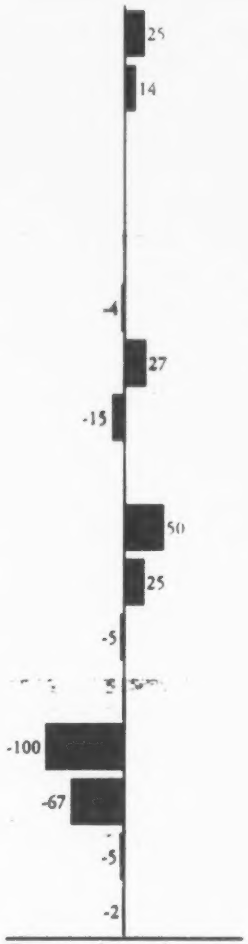


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 3

Wolfe County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate	Worse	Better
Child Health							
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	189	65	236	76		25
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		20	7	20	6		14
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		2		0			
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1		2			
Child Poverty							
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	1,017	55	1,160	57	-4	
Ages 0-4		237	59	205	43		27
Ages 5-17		780	54	955	62	-15	
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)							
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	25	12	13	6		50
Sexual abuse		9	4	7	3		25
Neglect/dependency		83	41	90	43	-5	
Public Education							
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	15	2	41	4	-100	
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		15	3	34	5	-67	
H.S. grads with successful transition		73	100	69	95	-5	
Average daily attendance K-12		1,333	95	1,285	93	-2	



Percent change in rate

Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 * indicates change in the rate over 100% - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	816	770	623
Children	574	544	433
Food Stamp recipients	2,634	2,306	2,191
Children	1,103	953	894
SSI recipients	1,236	1,212	1,246
Children	151	131	139
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	3,195	3,120
Children		1,348	1,307

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	6,503	7,366	13
0-4	432	483	12
5-17	1,456	1,605	10
18-19	186	199	7
20-64	3,667	4,322	18
65 and older	762	757	-1
Whites	6,487	7,340	13
Blacks	8	17	113
Hispanics	5	6	20

Woodford County

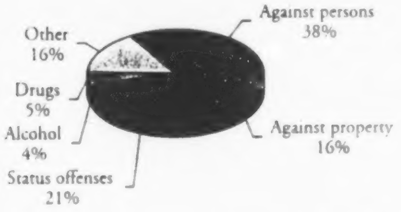
✱ 64% of high school graduates went to college, third highest in state.

Adolescent Demographics

Ages	10-14	15-19
Total persons, 1998	1,583	1,695
Percent female	50	52
Percent white	91	91
Percent black	8	8
Percent Hispanic	1	1
Total deaths, 1994-98	3	6
by injury	2	2
Death rate (per 100,000)		96
Total births, 1994-98	4	176

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court referrals, FY 99 213



	Status Offenses	Delin-quency
Ages 12 and under	1	19
Ages 13 -14	11	31
Age 15	12	42
Age 16	11	34
Ages 17 and over	10	42
Percent female	66	22
Percent white	81	91
Percent black	19	9

These data are referrals, not children. An offender may have multiple referrals. Delinquency includes all crimes except status offenses.

Out-of-home placement, FY 99

Number of cases	6
Ages 14 and under	1
Ages 15-18	1
Percent female	17

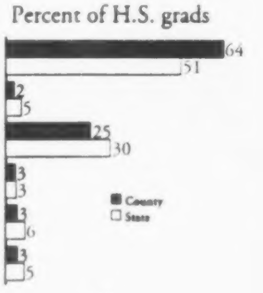
Teen Birth Trends

	1980-82	1990-92	1996-98
Average annual births to teens ages 15-19	44	30	36
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	47	37	46
Average annual births to younger teens ages 15-17	14	9	11
Younger teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-17)	24	19	21
Teen births as a percent of all births	17	11	13
Percent of teen births occurring to unmarried teens	37	56	67
Percent of teen births that are repeat births	31	24	22
Percent of teen births receiving late, after second trimester, or no prenatal care	16	11	14
Percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	Not available	30	32

Post-High School Transition

Total public high school graduates, 1994-98 1,087

Six months after graduation were:	
in college	690
in vocational/technical school	26
employed	268
in the military	30
combined work and school	36
not successful	37

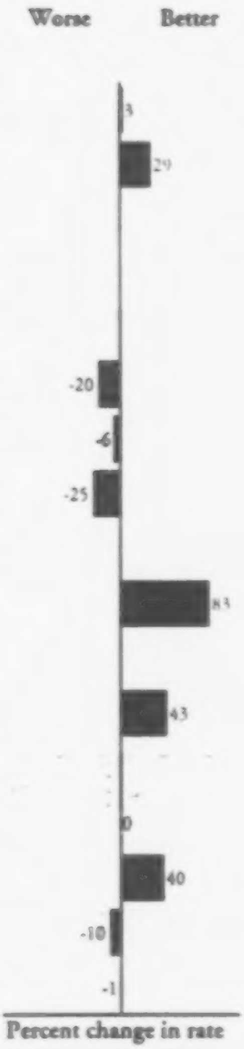


Percent of students grades 7-12 who dropped out, 1994-98 4

Woodford County

Child Well-being Trends

	Trend Period	Base #	Base Rate	Recent #	Recent Rate
Child Health					
First trimester prenatal care	Totals 1989-91 vs 1996-98	702	81	726	86
Birthweight under 5.5 pounds		61	7	39	5
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 per 1,000 births)		9	10	4	
Child deaths ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2		2	
Child Poverty					
Ages 0-17	1989 vs 1995	519	10	689	12
Ages 0-4		236	16	278	17
Ages 5-17		283	8	411	10
Child Abuse and Neglect (substantiated victims per 1,000 children)					
Physical abuse	1996 vs 1998	35	6	7	1
Sexual abuse		19	3	4	
Neglect/dependency		79	14	48	8
Public Education					
Students who were retained	1993 vs 1998	66	3	64	3
Students grades 7-12 who dropped out		84	5	56	3
H.S. grads with successful transition		211	100	197	90
Average daily attendance K-12		3,370	95	3,589	94



Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. * indicates change in the rate over 100%. - indicates getting worse not necessarily a decrease.

Assistance Programs

	1996	1997	1998
K-TAP recipients	316	248	123
Children	226	179	88
Food Stamp recipients	1,214	896	778
Children	534	393	316
SSI recipients	353	343	333
Children	73	56	51
Medicaid recipients	Not Available	1,693	1,612
Children		895	850

Population Trends

	1990	1998	% change
Total Persons	19,955	22,830	14
0-4	1,468	1,606	9
5-17	3,833	4,161	9
18-19	632	664	5
20-64	11,912	13,868	16
65 and older	2,110	2,531	20
Whites	18,600	21,203	14
Blacks	1,298	1,546	19
Hispanics	98	160	63

Data Definitions and Sources

A statistical portrait of Kentucky's children and adolescents is shown in two-page profiles for the state and each of the 120 counties. An Adolescent Profile, on the front page, displays data on demographics, juvenile court referrals, out-of-home placement due to delinquency, teen births, and the transition following high school. The back page, covering children of all ages, shows recent trends in child health, poverty, abuse and neglect, and public education. Also shown are data on public assistance programs and population trends. Data items are described in order of their appearance:

FRONT PAGE: AN ADOLESCENT PROFILE

Adolescent Demographics

Population estimates as of July 1, 1998 for total persons ages 10–14 and 15–19 are shown with the characteristics of percent female, percent white (non-Hispanic), percent black, and percent Hispanic. Estimates were produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, and were obtained from its web site (www.census.gov).

Total deaths and deaths by injury, 1994-98, for persons ages 10–14 and 15–19 are reported. Deaths by injury were caused by accidents, homicides, and suicides. Death rates (number of deaths per 100,000 persons) were reported if there were six or more total deaths. Death records were obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health Services, Vital Statistics Branch, and were processed by the Urban Studies Institute.

Total births occurring to females ages 10–14 and 15–19, 1994-98 are also shown. Birth records were obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health Services, Vital Statistics Branch, and were processed by the Urban Studies Institute.

Juvenile Court Referrals

The numbers of criminal and statutory offenses charged against juvenile (under age 18) offenders and referred to juvenile court (juvenile court referrals) that occurred during Fiscal Year 1999 are reported for all counties, except Jefferson for which Fiscal Year 1998 referrals are reported. Referral data reported for the state combine FY98 Jefferson County data and FY99 data for all other counties. Because multiple offenses can be charged against a single offender, these data are not the number of children referred to juvenile court. A pie chart shows referrals by six types of offenses (status offenses, against persons, against property, drug related, alcohol related, and other). Referral data were divided into two categories, status (non-criminal) offenses and delinquency (criminal) offenses. These categories are shown by age of offender and by percent female, percent white, and percent black. A data file of individual referrals was graciously provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts and was processed by the Urban Studies Institute. Data on referral characteristics had low rates of missing data (less than one percent statewide) and may not sum to reported totals. Maintained in a database by Jefferson County Human Services, Jefferson County referral data were extracted for Fiscal Year 1998 on March 23, 1999.

Status offense is defined in KRS 630.020 as a child . . . who allegedly:
(1) Has been an habitual runaway from his parent or person exercising custo-

dial control or supervision of the child:

(2) Has not subjected himself to the reasonable control of his parent or guardian or school personnel or person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child: or

(3)Has been an habitual truant from school.

Delinquency includes crimes against person (includes assaults, sex offenses, murder, rape, and weapons charges), crimes against property (includes breaking and entering, auto theft, arson, stolen property, and vandalism), drug offenses (includes drug trafficking and possession, primarily of marijuana and cocaine), alcohol offenses (includes DUIs, liquor law violations, drunkenness) and other (includes disorderly conduct, traffic violations, and a variety of misdemeanor offenses).

Out-of-home placement refers to one of three alternatives where children who are committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) by court order may be placed: residential care in state treatment facilities, group homes, or private residential child care. Numbers of cases of out-of-home placement that occurred during Fiscal Year 1999 are reported by age of child and percent female.

Residential Care: DJJ operates eleven Youth Development Centers statewide housing both public and youthful offenders who have been committed to the state or sentenced as youthful offenders. Ten of the DJJ operated facilities are all male facilities and one is an all female facility. Youth housed in these facilities are deemed to pose a risk to the community or to be unable to operate in a less secure environment. Each resident of a youth development center has an individual treatment plan. Services provided include individual/group/family counseling, psychiatric and/or psychological services, academic instruction including remedial education, GED study/attainment, vocational training, and college courses. Additionally, youths are provided drug/alcohol abuse treatment, conflict resolution, and relapse prevention services. The centers range in size from 30 to 48 beds.

Group Homes: DJJ operates 11 group homes and contracts with Volunteers of America to run 5 additional group homes. These are residential treatment programs that serve 8-10 youth and are located in twelve counties throughout the state. Group homes serve public offenders between the ages of 12 and 18 who have been committed to DJJ. DJJ uses the group homes both as a less restrictive placement and as an interim placement for youths transitioning from an institutional placement back to the community. Group home residents attend either local public schools or day treatment centers. Many residents have jobs in the community and are involved in providing community service.

Private Child Care Providers: The Department of Juvenile Justice contracts with several private child care agencies in the state. Private child care facilities are licensed by the state and provide a structured, non-secure residential setting for both offender and non-offender youths in a community setting. Available programs offer a range of living options including foster care, independent living apartments, group homes, and traditional campus cottages.

Teen Birth Trends

Information on births to Kentucky teenagers is presented in nine data items for three 3-year periods (1980–82, 1990–92, 1996–98). Selected to replicate those used in the Annie E. Casey Foundation special report, When Teens Have Sex:

Issues and Trends (1998), the data items are average annual births to teens ages 15–19, teen birth rate (live births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), average annual births to younger teens ages 15–17, younger teen birth rate (live births per 1,000 females ages 15–17), teen births as percent of all births, percent of teen births occurring to unmarried mothers, percent of teen births that are repeat births, percent of teen births receiving late (after second trimester) or no prenatal care, and percent of teen births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy. These data were recorded on birth certificates and maintained in databases by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health Services (CHS), Vital Statistics Branch. Receiving CHS data files on an annual basis, the Urban Studies Institute currently maintains individual records of births and deaths which have occurred to citizens of Kentucky between January 1, 1980 and December 31, 1998, from which the teen birth statistics were derived.

Post-High School Transition

Information on what high school graduates from 1994 through 1998 were doing six months after graduation was obtained from the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) web site (www.kde.state.ky.us) under the subject "Transition to Adult Life Data". School district data were assembled to provide county totals for the number of graduates from public high schools by whether they were in college, in technical/vocational school, employed, in the military, combined work and school, or not successful. Percents of high school graduates in each category are shown in a bar graph. Obtained from the data on the KDE web site under the subject "Dropout Rate Data," the percent of students grades 7–12 who dropped out while in school from 1994–98 are reported.

BACK PAGE: CHILD WELL-BEING TRENDS

Recent trends are examined in the areas of child health, child poverty, child abuse and neglect, and public education. For multiple indicators in each area, totals and rates are shown for a base period and the most recent period available. Rates were not provided when totals numbered fewer than six. Whether a trend has gotten better or worse was measured by percent change in the rates over time, shown in a bar graph.

Child Health

Obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health Services (CHS), Vital Statistics Branch, birth and death records were processed by the Urban Studies Institute to provide four indicators for a base period 1989-91 and recent period 1996-98. The indicators are live births receiving first trimester prenatal care (rate shown as percent), live births weighing under 5.5 pounds (rate shown as percent), infant mortality (deaths under age one, rate per 1,000 live births), and child deaths ages 1–14 (rate per 100,000 persons ages 1–14).

Child Poverty

The number of children under age 18, under age 5, and ages 5–17 who lived in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who lived in a household where they were related to the head of the household were included in the poverty measurement. Child poverty rates were the percent of children living in poverty in each age grouping. Poverty estimates for calendar year 1995 were produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program. These estimates along with 1990 census poverty data for calendar year 1989 were obtained from the Census Bureau web site (www.census.gov). In 1995, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $15,569. (Updated for inflation, the poverty threshold for a family of four in 1999 is $16,700.)

Child Abuse and Neglect

Incidents of child abuse and neglect are reported to and substantiated by the Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children, Department of Community Based Services. Substantiated incidents are reported for calendar years 1996 and 1998 by three categories—physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect/dependency. More than one incidence may be reported and substantiated for a single child. A report is considered substantiated after state officials complete an investigation and determine that further action is required to protect the child. Definitions of physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect are found in KRS 620.020. Dependency refers to an incidence in which a child is under improper care, not the result of an intentional act by parent or guardian. Rates of child abuse and neglect are reported as the number of substantiated incidents per 1,000 children under age 18. Incident data are provided by the Department for Community Based Services to the Urban Studies Institute annually in a spreadsheet database. Abuse, neglect and dependency data were not available from the Cabinet for Families and Children for calendar year 1997.

Public Education

Four statistics for public schools were obtained from the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) web site (www.kde.state.ky.us) for school districts and were aggregated to county totals. The data reported for school years 1993 and 1998 are the number of students who were retained (rate shown as percent), number of students in grades 7–12 who dropped out during the school year (rate shown as percent), number of high school graduates with successful transition (rate shown as percent, see Post-High School Transition), and the average daily attendance for all grades (rate shown as percent).

Assistance Programs

State and federal government agencies provided data on the number of participants in four public assistance programs. Total recipients and the number of children receiving benefits are reported for 1996, 1997, and 1998. The annual measurement and child age of eligibility were determined by each program.

Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program (K-TAP). Average monthly number of recipients for fiscal years (July through June) was obtained from the Cabinet for Families and Children, Department for Community Based Services, PA-264 Report Series: Public Assistance in Kentucky.

Food Stamps. The number of Food Stamp recipients, reported for June of each year, was obtained from a computer printout produced by the Kentucky Department of Social Insurance.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI). SSI data were obtained from the U.S. Social Security Administration web site (www.ssa.gov/statistics/ssi_state&county/1998/dec98.html) and are reported for December of each year.

Medicaid. The monthly average of recipients is reported for 1997 and 1998 only. These data, obtained from a special computer run by the Kentucky Department of

Medicaid, Cabinet for Health Services, report the "annual unduplicated utilizers," which includes individuals with continued eligibility and excludes those with non-sequential coverage.

Population Trends

1990 census counts and 1998 estimates of total persons are reported by ages 0–4, 5-17, 18-19, 20-64, 65 and older, and for whites (non-Hispanic), blacks, and Hispanics. Data were obtained from the Census Bureau web site (www.census.gov) and are shown with percent change over time.

> Out-of-school programs can allow children to safely explore
> independence, peer relationships, and leadership;
> and to form long-lasting relationships
> with adults outside their families.
>
> Jacquelynne S. Eccles, *The Future of Children*

Kentucky
kids
count

Please support Kentucky's middle-school children.

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